FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING CONCLUDES

Sepulveda Urges Dialogue

PA190012 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 12 Nov 84 pp 1 A, 23 A

[By Sergio Pineda]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 11 Nov -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda has announced that the Contadora Group will hold an urgent meeting tomorrow to analyze the Central American crisis. He also said that the United States should decide whether it wants to initiate a new dialogue with Latin America. Referring to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' opinion that the problem of Latin America's foreign debt can be solved through economic development and increasing exports, Sepulveda said: "We need a dialogue like the one held in the 1960's during the Pan-American operation or the Tlatelolco dialogue of the 1970's." The Mexican foreign secretary said that if the United States agrees that economic development and commerce are essential to overcome the crisis, it can show this by helping to obtain the $200 million needed by the Central American Development Bank. Foreign Secretary Sepulveda, who met with George Shultz today, said that the United States could contribute $100 million to the Central American Development Bank and the six industrialized countries contribute the other $100 million to help alleviate the tense situation in the region.

U.S., Brazil Disagree on Investments

PY171928 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] The OAS socioeconomic commission has ended its meetings during which it agreed that direct foreign investment in Latin America is the primary tool to overcome the economic crisis that the region is suffering. The commission also agreed that the issue must be handled within a broader context that not only refers to the foreign debt problem but also to the need to finance regional development. The U.S. delegation before the commission noted the significant role that direct foreign investment might play in promoting the development and creating jobs. In this regard, the U.S. delegation pointed out that $1 trillion would be necessary to provide jobs for the 100 million people who join the labor force each year in the Caribbean and Latin America. The U.S. delegates noted that foreign investments would not only provide in the export sector and would create job opportunities. Therefore, they pointed out the need for the Latin American countries to study (?the adoption) of favorable conditions in order to attract that capital which nowadays is channeled to other parts of the world. However, the Brazilian delegation maintained that Brazil profited from the foreign investments made in this country due to the availability of raw material and labor in the domestic market. Brazil, on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, stated that the granting of foreign currency through direct investments does not solve the foreign debt problems.

Dominican Envoy's Address

FL162340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2153 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, Nov 15, CANA -- Ambassador Franklin Baron of Dominica today told the 14th General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) here that the observance of human rights is the keystone to solving the political, economic, and social problems of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The resolution of the problems of our hemisphere and the progress of our region cannot be achieved unless there is respect for individual freedom and human dignity, Ambassador Baron said.

The Dominican diplomat said that the OAS has an important role to play in fostering democracy and promoting human rights. Only then can we achieve the economic progress and development for all to secure peace and security in our region. We urge all members to support and respond to the work of the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights and to continually and vigorously condemn all abuses of human rights. Our concern for human rights will contribute to the democratization of our hemisphere, he said.

With regard to Grenada, Baron said, these problems aggravate our situation and cannot possibly foster economic and social progress or peace in our region. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica along with its neighbors in the Eastern Caribbean had to take action to realize their own peace and security when we experienced a potential threat to our very existence by a massive buildup in the region by a state whose security could not possibly require armaments of the nature and quantity which came to light, affirmed Baron, referring to the invasion of Grenada in October 1983.

Members Agree To Amend Charter

PY172108 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Nov (AFP) -- OAS Secretary General Baena Soares today asserted that the OAS members have clearly ratified their decision to strengthen the Inter-American system by approving, by consensus, the amendment of the OAS Charter. Baena Soares made this statement at a press conference held on the last day of the 14th OAS General Assembly during which only the commission for juridical and political affairs carried out activities. Baena Soares pointed out the significance of the resolution approved by consensus by the OAS members here in Brasilia. The resolution provides for an extraordinary General Assembly to be held during the last 3 months of 1985 with the purpose of amending the OAS Charter.

He also said that it is necessary to increase the financial resources of the OAS and to redistribute the amount of the contributions of the members in the OAS budget. The OAS secretary general recalled that the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela contribute 92 percent of the OAS budget and that the United States contributes 60 percent of this total.

Baena Soares also pointed out the importance of the actions carried out by the Contadora Group members, Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela, to reach peace in Central America and those of the 11 countries that signed the Cartagena Consensus seeking to solve their foreign debt problem. According to Baena Soares, the resolutions approved by the 14th OAS General Assembly in Brasilia to support the efforts being made by these two Latin American groups are very important for the area. He added that many times, for the various cases, initiatives of this kind, in which not all the members of the organization are involved, are probably more than adequate.

In answer to a question, Baena Soares said that he was not in favor of transferring the OAS headquarters to another country, but added that the organization should hold meetings in other member-states.

After asserting that the subject of Cuba's reinstatement into the OAS is not on the organization's agenda, he added: "I do not believe that the OAS should be formed exclusively of Latin American countries excluding the United States and the remaining English-speaking countries."

Assembly Closes

PY172220 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2054 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 17 Nov (TELAM-ANSA) -- The 14th OAS General Assembly ended its meetings in this capital today making an energic call for democracy through the Brasilia Declaration. The assembly also expressed its desire to promote changes in the Inter-American system and reiterated its support of the Argentine efforts aimed at getting Great Britain to agree to hold formal negotiations on the future of the Malvinas Islands.

During its 6-day meeting, which started on Monday, 12 November, the OAS Assembly, through one of its most important resolutions, approved the annual report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH) and insisted that those countries that still have not done so return to democratic practices and institutions.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who performed skillfully as president of the assembly and of the general commission, closed the OAS meeting at the Itamaraty Palace. On this occasion, all the representatives attending the meeting voiced their unanimous support for Saraiva Guerreiro as well as of OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares and of the reelection of OAS Under Secretary General Valerie T. McComie of Barbados for the 1985-1990 period.

The OAS members' foreign debt problem also was the subject of intense talks outside the assembly. The subject was brought up during the informal talks held by the various foreign ministers. The Cartagena consensus members decided to meet in Santo Domingo on 7 and 8 February 1985 in order to pursue the work they started in Cartagena and continued in Mar del Plata.

Next Assembly in Cartagena

PY172222 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Nov (AFP) -- The 14th OAS General Assembly was closed this evening in Brasilia by its president, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. The representatives of the 31 member-states of the Inter-American system attending this assembly, which was inaugurated on Monday, 12 November, by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo, this evening decided that the 15th OAS General Assembly will be held in Cartagena, Colombia, on the second Monday in November 1985.

U.S., NICARAGUA BEGIN 8TH ROUND OF TALKS

FL200158 Mexico's City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0020 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Secretariat reported here today that the United States and Nicaragua have started their eighth round of talks at the port of Manzanillo. On behalf of Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, Under Secretary for Planning and Cultural Affairs Ricardo Valero met the delegations headed by Nicaragua's Deputy Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and the U.S. Government's special envoy on Central America Harry Shlaudeman. Valero emphasized the importance of the conversations continuing -- they began in June -- after elections having been held in the two countries on the 4th and the 6th of November, respectively, in Nicaragua and the United States. He reiterated the Government of Mexico's conviction on the necessity of the two sides conducting a sincere and constructive dialogue with the understanding that this was essential in achieving a lessening in tensions and an increased stability in the Central American region.

ALFONSIN, OFFICIALS DISCUSS MILITARYUNREST

PY191726 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin met last night with his defence, interior, and foreign ministers -- Raul Borras, Antonio Troccoli and Dante Caputo -- as well as with the Armed Forces chief-of-staff. Alfonsin, his ministers and the military brass reportedly discussed, among other topics, the appointment of officers to the Armed Forces Supreme Council, after the council's nine members handed in their resignations last week, as well as unrest among Army officers in active service.

ALFONSIN RECEIVES SPANISH DEFENSE MINISTER

PY191447 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 17 Nov 84 p 8

[Excerpt] The Argentine president and Spanish Defense Minister Narciso Serra yesterday analyzed the international situation, the status of bilateral relations, and the talks Minister Serra has held with his Argentine counterpart, Raul Borras. At the end of the meeting, Serra denied the existence of a plan for complementation between the two ministries in the area of defense. However, Serra pointed out that the two ministries do have a strong will to cooperate with each other and to exchange solutions. In this regard, he expressed his belief that the changes being made in Argentina in the structure of national defense are similar to the ones that have been made in his country.

Minister Serra also said that shortly before he was received by President Alfonsin he met with the under secretary of production for defense to start talks to determine the possibility of mutual cooperation in the design, development, and specification of some weapons systems but not in the production and sale of arms.

U.S. PLANE UNEXPECTEDLY LANDS IN RIO GALLEGOS

PY200101 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0021 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 19 Nov (TELAM) -- A DC-3 cargo plane coming from the Antartic landed unexpectedly at 1915 today at Rio Gallegos International Airport. According to reliable sources, the plan with red and black colors was carrying two crew members and is reportedly from the United States. The DC-3 registration number is N23CA and was adapted for flights in Antartic zones.

Local immigration authorities are determining the identification of the two pilots. The sources reported that the pilots at no time revealed their flight plan or their current status, and that they landed unexpectedly at the local airport.

Pilots, Navigator Held

PY200227 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0204 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 19 Nov (TELAM) -- The two pilots of a U.S. plane which landed this afternoon at Rio Gallegos International Airport without previous authorization are British citizens. The pilots, along with their navigator, a U.S. citizen, are being held at the airport while local authorities are talking to officials of the National Immigration Directorate. It has been reported at the airport that the plane is owned by a U.S. private company Pol-84 [as received] and had to land because of technical problems.

SENATOR WARNS U.S. ABOUT INVADING NICARAGUA

PY192006 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- Upper House Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Adolfo Gass (Radical-Buenos Aires) yesterday stated that Argentina would condemn any UNited States invasion of Nicaragua, thus rejecting the idea that Argentina's debtor status would have any inhibiting effect on its response. However, he doubted that any invasion would actually occur since the U.S. "would thus be taking on all Latin America".

COMMUNIST LEADER SAYS U.S. 'BETTING ON COUP'

PY131722 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0810 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Mar del Plata, 13 Nov (TELAM) -- Athos Fava, the secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party (PC), stated here today that the United States is betting on a coup d'etat in Argentina. He also noted that the PC will vote in favor of the plebescite on the Beagle agreement "for peace, Latin American unity, and the need to strengthen democracy in Argentina."

Regarding the attitude that the United States has adopted, the Communist leader noted that this attitude was adopted [words indistinct] since the first day Alfonsin assumed power, and he added that the U.S. ambassador is the one who is tying all the loose ends in this regard.

POLL SHOWS 66 PERCENT TO VOTE FOR BEAGLE TREATY

PY191710 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Two-thirds of Buenos Aires residents polled on the Beagle Channel conflict between Argentina and Chile have said they will vote in favour of signing the Vatican-mediated treaty, while 16 percent said they would vote "no" in next Sunday's national plebiscite. According to the polling firm Guillermo Bravo and Associates, 66 percent of the 750 residents surveyed last Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday said they will back the treaty. Only five percent said they were unsure, while 13 percent said they would abstain.

Senator Adolfo Gass (Radical-Buenos Aires) yesterday predicted over 50 percent of the country's eligible voters will cast a ballot next Sunday, adding that "abstention would not mean votes for the Justicialist Party." "The Peronists might feel that a high abstention rate would represent support for its position, but you have to keep in mind that in important elections like those in the United States, only 52 percent vote," Gass said.

Radical Party youths yesterday reported having been attacked as they passed out leaflets in favour of the "yes" vote by members of the Nationalist Restoration Movement (MNR). The Radicals said several people identifying themselves as MNR members beat them with chains and destroyed party material last Saturday night in the Belgrano area.

Radical Deputies Ruben Rabanal and Carlos Gonzales Pastor are to speak at a 7 pm rally tomorrow at Primera Junta in favour of the "yes" vote in the plebiscite.

CGT DEMANDS IMMEDIATE REVIEW OF ECONOMIC POLICY

PY201115 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2139 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (DYN) -- In a communique voicing its support for the measures of force adopted today by the workers of the telephone company and the bakers, the General Labor Confederation [CGT] today demanded "the immediate review" of the Radical government's ecnomic policy. The text of the communique asserts that the CGT is "deeply concerned" over the situation of these unions and termed the measures of force that have been adopted "a powerful expression of disagreement with the socio-economic policy imposed by the government." It then states "that the hopes for social justice that we all advocate have vanished due to the lack of a suitable and responsible program and to the lack of concrete answers to the innumerable demands which the labor unions constantly make to those in charge of the economic policy."

EXPLOSION HITS LOCAL UCR OFFICE; NO INJURIES

PY171518 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1442 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (TELAM) -- The police have reported that an explosive device placed in the office of a Radical Civic Union [UCR] Committee in Bernal went off this morning, causing property damage but no casualties. The attack took place a little past 0400 this morning at the local UCR office, 241 Levenson Street in Bernal. The strong shock wave broke windows, doors, glass, and the masonry of the building, but there were no casualties, the sources stated.

SANTA FE PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCE ON STRIKE

PY181948 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Santa Fe (NA-DYN) -- Nearly the entire police force in this province has gone on strike to back demands for higher pay. In many cases policemen simply did not turn up for work and in others they remained at their headquarters or barracks. The strikers are demanding a basic monthly salary of $a35,000 [pesos] plus fringe benefits. This the government turned down, proposing instead a basic pay of $a16,000, plus fringe benefits to bring the amount up to $a27,000 take-home pay.

After rejecting the government's latest offer, a spokesman for the Santa Fe police force told reporters that the strikers would continue to defy the government until it met their demands. He said they were only demanding what they believed to be fair. "We are tired of getting only promises which are never kept," he added.

Last night the provincial governor, Jose Maria Vernet, called upon the strikers to go back to work and give him until Tuesday to reply to their wage demands.

In a statement to the police of Santa Fe, Rosario, San Javier, Reconquista and other parts of the province, Eduardo Cevallos, the government minister, told reporters he would be travelling to the Federal Capital today to confer with Interior Ministry officials in an attempt to solve the wages problem.

SILES AGREES TO ADVANCE ELECTIONS TO 1985

UDP Document on Elections

PY191811 La Paz Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] The Bolivian Episcopal Conference has officially announced that the constitutional government of the Republic will advance the general elections to next year. This attitude is evidence of President Siles' patriotic unselfishness, according to a statement made by Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata.

The document issued by the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] says: In honor of the patriotic efforts of the Bolivian Catholic Church in search for a political solution that in the end will be the result of the efforts of all Bolivians to preserve the democratic institutions won by the people in their tenacious struggle against the dictatorship, and in a new gesture of his deep vocation of serving, we have been authorized by His Excellency, Constitutional President Hernan Siles Zuazo to report to the country, through the hierarchy of the church and this meeting of representatives for the political parties, that he would be willing [estaria en disposicion] to promulgate a law that the legislative branch would need to approve advancing the general elections [words indistinct] and transferring the constitutional power on 6 August 1985.

[Signed] Federico Alvarez Plata, Jorge Kolle Cueto, Antonio (Rivas) Quiroga.

This is the document that outlines the minimum conditions to which the political agreement for the holding of general elections will be tied:

1) Acceptance, on the basis of consensus, of the presidential decree;

2) Implementation, on the basis of consensus, of a political truce that should ensure that the electoral process will develop normally, that the economic crisis will be properly dealt with during this period, and that the interests of the nation and of the people will be preserved.

In conclusion, the document issued by the Bolivian Episcopal Conference states that the government will continue discharging its duties with the powers that the Constitution has bestowed upon it.

Further Report

PY191720 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1645 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Summary from poor reception] It has just been reported that a recess has been declared in the talks between the government and the Catholic Church, which has reported that "the announcement made by Popular and Democratic Unity representative Federico Alvarez Plata that elections will be held on an earlier date has served to open new avenues for the talks, which would have otherwise remained deadlocked. The representatives of both the church and the political parties have agreed that the dialogue would have failed had this call for general elections not been made for 1985."

A document has been released outlining the political agreement on the call for early general elections. The document has three basic points. The first point foresees "the acceptance, on the basis of consensus, of the presidential proposal." The second point deals with the establishment of a political truce, and the third forsees that the government will continue exercising its powers in keeping with the Constitution.

INTERIOR MINISTER CONFIRMS DECISION ON ELECTIONS

PY191929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1814 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 19 Nov (AFP) -- President Hernan Siles Zuazo today decided to advance to May 1985 the general elections which normally should be held the middle of 1986.

The report was released by Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata at a meeting sponsored by the Catholic Church. The meeting included the parties that have seats in Congress. Alvarez Plata said that the presidential sash will be handed over in August 1985 to the winner of the May elections. He added, however, that the presidential decision is subject to three conditions: 1) that all political parties with a national following must accept the early elections; 2) the signing of a social truce which will allow the resumption of labor-management relations; and 3) the implementation of a minimum plan for economic reactivation to curb the runaway inflation. He added that the president made this decision to honor the efforts being made by the Catholic Church to find points of agreement among Bolivians.

The official announcement to call elections was made at the same time that the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has decided to continue its indefinite and general strike, which has entered its sixth day. Public transportation is almost paralyzed and fuel is nearly nonexistent.

General Hugo Banzer Suarez, a former president (1971-1978), was the first to react to the presidential announcement. He said that Siles' decision to seek solutions to the crisis is very positive.

The traditional faction of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRH), headed by former president Victor Paz Estenssoro, contends that President Siles should resign in order to ensure his neutrality in next year's elections. This condition will possibly require a meeting of political leaders to reconcile positions.

A meeting between President Siles and the COB is scheduled in the next few hours, during which the COB will decide whether to lift the strike in the fact of Siles's decision to advance the elections.

ADN BELIEVES ELECTIONS WILL SOLVE CRISIS

PY191859 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] has reiterated that the Bolivian political crisis will be overcome with the holding of new general elections because the Democratic and Popular Unity government is exhausted and consequently is unable to solve the serious national and regional problems. This statement was made to Radio Panamericana by ADN Leader Hugo Banzer Suarez as he was entering the English Catholic School where the political dialogue, sponsored by the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, was being held.

Banzer stated that as a consequence of the serious economic crisis they are enduring, the Bolivian people are losing faith and hope, which is a very serious threat to the survival of the national community. The ADN upholds democracy, and therefore it will seek definite consolidation of the democratic process. The ADN will continue to uphold democratic rule, stated former President Banzer Suarez.

COUP PLANS REPORTEDLY DERAILED BY GOVERNORS

PY191814 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Nov 84 p 6

[By Brasilia reporter Hermano Alves]

[Excerpts] The government's maneuvers, which the opposition attributed to coupists, have come to nothing sooner than the Democratic Alliance candidate, Tancredo Neves, thought they would. This incidentally occurred at a time when the United States expressed its disapproval of any extralegal solution to the presidential succession process. Tancredo Neves had calculated that the period of highest tension would run from 15 November through 15 December. However, the arms were laid down on 15 November, the Day of Proclamation of the Republic of Brazil. At the same time, President Joao Baptista Figueiredo was saying that the news about 2-year transition government was "funny" to him. In Brasilia yesterday, CORREIO BRASILIENSE reporter Tarcisio Holanda said that one of the main objectives of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' trip to attend the lukewarm meeting of the OAS in the capital of Brazil was to make it clear to the Planalto Palace that the Washington government expects a peaceful and democratic transfer of power on 15 January.

In this newspaper I have several times referred to the terms of the talks between President Figueiredo and Henry Kissinger at the Ca D'Oro Hotel in Sao Paulo. The terms of those talks caused concern among U.S. Government officials because President Figueiredo even considered the possibility of a civil war (obviously expecting U.S. support) to impede the election of Tancredo Neves and the handing over of power to the left. The information leaked by the U.S. Embassy through Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party deputy a few days after Figueiredo-Kissinger talks in Sao Paulo was a demonstration of this disapproval. But since the psychological war did not end and there were signs of uneasiness in the "most sincere radical pockets," so named by an understanding former President Ernesto Geisel, Washington had to use its heavy artillery to explain that Tancredo Neves or Paulo Maluf were acceptable, but not so a military coup.

The phenomenon of a submerged succession exists in Brazil, that is, the semisecret military plebiscite -- a head and weapon count -- to guarantee or to bar the accession to office of a given presidential candidate. This is a phenomenon that has occurred in an ostensive manner ever since the proclamation of the Republic of 1889. This year, the military plebiscite may have come at a time when the Brazilian situation was being analyzed in depty by foreign intelligence services, especially the U.S. intelligence services. In late October and early November, when the uneasiness in Brasilia was at its peak, it was established that the coup d'etat would practically be restricted to the Central Highlands, where Brasilia is located, with the support of the intelligence service system, but without sufficient personnel, materiel resupply, and operational capability. In sum, the coup would have met only one of the four prerequisites that would have been demanded by any joint staff (personnel, intelligence, materiel, and operations). It would, therefore, have been a disaster.

The coup plotters counted on the Federal District Garrison and on the possibility of taking over the Military Police of the States of Goias and Sao Paulo (here the commander of II Army had previously served in the National Intelligence Service and he had nominated the chief of the state Military Police). However, they did not trust the III Army in Rio Grande do Sul and did not believe that the I Army in Rio de Janeiro would make a decision -- as has always been the case with the Military Village in Rio de Janeiro. The plotters had in front of them the large and silent force of the Military Police of Minas Gerais (27,000 men not counting the Civil Guard reserves) that had guaranteed the inauguration of President Juscelino Kubitschek and the downfall of Joao Goulart. Without Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul and with Rio de Janeiro devided, a coup launched from the Central Highlands would have been an adventure without much prospects, even if it had the explicit approval of the nation's president.

A series of political and military events made the idea of the continuation of the regime untenable. The first of these was the election at the Military Club which, despite the army minister's efforts, revealed a lack of unanimity in the ranks and demonstrated the resentment against the overgrowth of the Second Section (the intelligence community) that was very strong among the troop officers who felt deceived, manipulated, and watched, even in their chances for promotions. There was also the mass movement demanding direct elections now, which deeply impressed military circles because it attracted the middle class and the church, and because it was peaceful.

Another relevant event was the attitude of implicit dissidence displayed by Rio Grande do Sul under the leadership of Governor Jair Soares, who raised the prospect of an agreement among the Rio Grande do Sul people (as Getulio Vargas did in 1930 when he moved the states' forces against the federal government) capable of involving the III Army and the Military Police Brigade. Meanwhile, the state governors who had sided with Tancredo Neves were making contacts with the military circles in their jurisdictions, trying, with greater or lesser success, to guarantee the loyalty of their states' garrisons. Late in October, it became obvious that neither the Amazon Military Command nor the IV Army in Recife were inclined to support the coup.

In this scenario, the master strike against the coup was the Agreement of Minas Gerais, which guaranteed the vaunted unity of the Minas Gerais people (with the exception of Magalhaes Pinto, Murilo Badaro, and Ibrahim Abi-Ackel), and permitted Governor Helio Garcia to affirm that his state was in the position to guarantee the norms of legality. Now, the great difference between the candidacy of Ulisses Guimaraes and the movement for direct elections now, on the one side, and the candidacy of Tancredo Neves and the acceptance of indirect elections now, on the other, was that the latter accepted the existing legality, while the former would have led to a confrontation with the Armed Forces.

Thus, Tancredo Neves became the candidate of legality, giving the state governors an "alibi" to join his federalist movement. Furthermore, he thus placed President Figueiredo in the uncomfortable position of not being able to condone a rupture of that legality.

The last signals of restlessness in the bunkers of Brasilia, such as antisubversive maneuvers, holding Army soldiers due for discharge, intensified surveillance of military chiefs, and broad engagement in psychological warfare, could still be noticed early in November and have not completely ceased up to this moment. But the declaration urgently made by military ministers, generals in the high command, and even President Figueiredo at the same time that it became known that a coup in Brazil would not be annointed by Washington have tranquillized the politicians of the opposition. Nevertheless, the opposition, still fearing a coup in the style of Lieutenant Colonel Tejero Molina [who took over Parliament in February 1981], will stay alert. As the late Governor of Minas Gerais Milton Campos said in a similar situation: It seems that "we are condemned to fall into a democracy."

PDS VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE 'ADMITS DEFEAT'

PY200211 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1555 GMT 19 Nov 84.

[Text] Deputy Flavio Marcilio, president of the Brazilian Congress and the vice presidential candidate on Paul Maluf's ticket, held a press conference this morning in Brasilia to evaluate the Social Democratic Party's [PDS] chances at the Electoral College. Correspondent Carlos Rodrigues reports from Brasilia:

[Begin recording] [Rodrigues] The vice presidential candidate on Paulo Maluf's ticket, Deputy Flavio Marcilio, has just admitted defeat at the Electoral College.

How can a splintered party become victorious, Marcilio has just asked journalists here in the Planalto Palace. Marcilio said that he is against the PDS deciding to force PDS congressmen to vote for the ticket.

[Marcilio] As a candidate, I do not want any compulsory voting to take place.

[Rodrigues] In spite of admitting defeat in the Electoral College, PDS vice presidential candidate Flavio Marcilio said he will stick with presidential candidate Paulo Maluf to the end. [end recording]

SILES ABDUCTOR REQUESTS POLITICAL ASYLUM

PY162045 Paris AFP in Spanish 1549 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Police sources in Brasilia today indicated that Bolivian Lieutenant Colonel Rolando Saraiva, who planned the kidnapping of President Hernan Siles Zuazo on 30 June 1984, has asked for political asylum in Brazil, convinced that he will not be extradited.

In fact, the Brazilian Constitution establishes in the chapter on individual rights and guarantees that extradition will not be granted to a foreigner for political crimes or for expressing an opinion. However, diplomatic sources in the Brazilian capital recalled that on 10 October 1984 the Brazilian judicial system granted the extradition of Argentine leftist guerrilla leader Mario Fermenich at the request of the Argentine Government. The same sources are now pondering the possibility of a similar decision on Saraiva, who was arrested on 13 November during a routine identification control operation in Corumba, near the Bolivian border.

The sources also recalled that the same day reports from La Paz indicated that Saraiva was arrested by joint police and Interior Ministry forces. The sources noted the coincidence of the two events, wondering about the possibility that the Bolivian officer was helped by intelligence agents across the border to avoid prosecution.

Saraiva is currently being held in the police headquarters at Campo Grande, capital of Mato Grosso do Sul State, waiting the decision of the Brazilian courts on the extradition request submitted the day of his arrest.

In statements to the press, Saraiva has denied the existence of a coup and the kidnapping of the president, saying that it was all part of a scheme planned by Siles Zuazo to win sympathy from the people.

Saraiva said that he is a strong anticommunist and that this is why he has asked for political asylum in Brazil. He added: My country's administration is infested with communists, an ideology I disagree with because I am a true patriot.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN TRUCK PURCHASE -- Yesterday in Curitiba, during Angolan Transport Minister Eduardo Bonga's visit, the enterprise Volvo of Brazil announced the sale of 591 trucks, worth $26 million, to the Angolan Transport and Communications Ministry. The shipment of the first trucks, model N-10, will start this year and the last units will be delivered by August 1985. [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 84 p 33 PY]

SWISS INVESTMENT -- Basel, 8 Nov (AFP) -- Today the magazine CHEMISCHE RUNDSCHAU disclosed that the Swiss enterprise Ciba-Geigy together with another Swiss corporation will invest 33 million swiss francs (some $14 million) in northeastern Brazil. The two enterprises plan to produce concentrated fruit juice. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1903 GMT 8 Nov 84 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS OAS MEETING ON RETURN

PY171440 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Summary from poor reception] On returning to Santiago, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle stated his satisfaction over the results of the OAS meeting in Brasilia. He also said that his meeting with his Bolivian counterpart, Gustavo Fernandez, had been positive and he expressed optimism regarding the meeting he will have next year with the Bolivian foreign minister regarding Bolivian maritime aspirations. Regarding the human rights report of the Inter-American Commission, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle stated that it lacks key evidence. He added that the Chilean delegation has vehemently attacked the report. "He then said that Chile will sign documents related to democracy and human rights. He said that it would do so because our country has a democratic system, although (?it wishes) to arrive at a still better system. Foreign Minister del Valle stressed that Chile will never vote against the democratic system, because we wish to attain full democracy." The foreign minister also said that the signing of the treaty with Argentina is still scheduled for 30 November in Rome and that he would probably suspend his trip to South Korea because of the signing ceremony. The foreign minister emphasized that "for the first time U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has accepted a dialogue between debtor countries and creditor countries." He added that the dialogue will take place in February.

DEL VALLE TERMS RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'NORMAL'

PY200047 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said that Chile will not accept an OAS human rights observer's visit because this organization publicly released a report on this matter without first asking Chile. Del Valle also reported that his trip to South Korea may possibly coincide with the signing of the Beagle treaty. Regarding Chilean relations with the United States, Del Valle said that they are normal as always. He made the statement after U.S. Ambassador to Chile James Theberge, who had been away from the country for 6 weeks, paid him a visit at the Foreign Ministry. Del Valle reported that they spoke about bilateral issues.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] I met him and it was a courtesy call, since he has just returned from the United States. It was a stimulating and friendly visit. We talked only about bilateral matters. We analyzed the latest events, and nothing else. We did not talk about any specific issue. [end recording]

Finally, Del Valle said that at no time did the U.S. ambassador try to interfere in Chilean domestic matters.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, NUNCIO HOLD TALKS

PY192142 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Report from the Foreign Ministry by Hugo Reyes]

[Text] In a recent meeting held at the Foreign Ministry, Apostolic Nuncio Monsignor Angelo Sodano and Deputy Foreign Minister Lieutenant Colonel Sergio Covarrubias discussed church-state relations. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has released this information in a report.

He said that they also discussed the situation of Ignacio Guttierrez, the solidarity vicar, and the letter by Santiago archbishop, Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, that was read yesterday in all churches. The foreign minister did not give further details on this issue. It was also reported that the Argentine-Chilean agreement on the Beagle conflict will reportedly be signed in Rome between 28 November and 1 December.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAYS MORE RAIDS POSSIBLE

PY192031 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has not dismissed the possibility of further raids, stating that their probability depends on circumstances. Cuadra provided this information at the end of a meeting presided over by chief executive General Augusto Pinochet to analyze the incidents that occurred over the weekend. Cuadra pointed out that during the meeting the head of state did not impart any new instructions. He said: We only analyzed what occurred over the weekend. Asked whether any incidents took place over the past few days, he said that there were none according to the latest information available to him.

Cuadra did not dismiss the possibility of raids being conducted in less populated sectors, adding that the objective is to stop the escalation of terrorist and subversive actions and to identify the individuals directing such actions. According to available information, he said, the more populated sectors are not cooperating with promoters of violence for which reason the search will continue to find those responsible for these actions wherever they are. [as heard] As for the situation of the banished persons, Cuadra said that they are at detention centers, complying with all the regulations established in the legal measure.

RAIDS, ARRESTS CONTINUE UNDER STATE OF SIEGE

Arica Neighborhoods Raided

PY171426 Paris AFP in Spanish 1323 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Arica, Chile, 17 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported today that Chilean police detained approximately 100 persons in a raid carried out during the past few hours in various neighborhoods in this city, 2,100 km north of Santiago. Police sources have reported that the operation was well coordinated and that it was carried out simultaneously in different neighborhoods in Arica, especially in the most troubled areas, where criminal and antisocial elements are sheltered. The objective of the operation, carried out within the framework of the state of siege decreed by the government of General Augusto Pinochet on 6 November, was to prevent the outbreak of criminal actions in the neighborhoods. After the identities of the detained were established, most of them were released, and it is not known how many detainees will have to appear in court.

In Santiago, 228 people were detained in the last few hours for violating the curfew. They were all released this morning, but will have to report to local police courts.

In Valparaiso, 140 km northwest of Santiago, the police detained 5 persons who were in the streets during the curfew hours between midnight and 0500.

Since the imposition of the curfew in Santiago and Valparaiso, over 1,000 people have been detained for violating it, it has been reported.

600 Detained for Violating Curfew

PY192036 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 19 Nov (AFP) -- The Carabineros today reported that about 600 persons have been detained in Santiago, Vina del Mar, and Valparaiso for violating the curfew, which has been in force in these cities since 6 November. The same source reported that military patrols and the police detained 501 offenders between midnight and 0500, the time during which the curfew is in force. In Valparaiso and in Vina del Mar, 140 km north of Santiago, 91 persons were detained. It has been reported that most of the detained were released after being summoned to appear before local courts.

MDP Leader's Home Raided

PY181953 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Eight plainclothesmen who arrived in three private cars raided the residence of Manuel Almeyda Medina, president of the leftist Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), who was not home when the raid took place, it was reported today. Almeyda's wife, Elsa Parada, said that the men, who did not have a court order, warned her that orders had been issued for the detention of her husband. The MDP is made up of the Communist Party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, a faction of the Socialist Party, and of other leftist groups. The unidentified men who broke into the residence of the MDP leader said that Almeyda should report to the headquarters of the Investigative Police no later than 23 November.

This operation, which was carried out under the state of siege decreed by the government of General Augusto Pinochet on 6 November, adds to other similar actions carried out in recent days by Carabineros and security agents that resulted in the banishment of 465 persons to isolated townships, according to church sources.

CODELCO MINERS END HUNGER STRIKE AFTER 50 DAYS

PY160304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2341 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 15 Nov (EFE) -- After completing 50 days of a hunger strike, the five miners who were dismissed by the Codelco state company decided today to end their fast. According to a labor leader, the decision was adopted in a secret vote which resulted in a 3-to-2 decision in favor of lifting the hunger strike. The miners had gone on a hunger strike to force their readmittance to their jobs, from which they were dismissed in June 1983 when they participated in a strike in support of their labor leader Rodolfo Seguel. At that time, Seguel was under arrest and indicted for having called the first two national days of protest against the regime of General Pinochet. These same workers had previously gone on a hunger strike that ended on its 36th day through the mediation of the Catholic Church.

The workers were at the hospital of Rancagua, 85 km south of Santiago, where they were taken, under a court order, from the headquarters of their union where they started the hunger strike.

MEASURES TO CURB VIOLENCE DECREED IN CAUCA

PA160331 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Popayan -- Strict security measures were in force today in (Santander de Quirichao] and other areas of Cauca Department following serious incidents [words indistinct] to protest the assassinations of Indian priest Alvaro Ulcue Chocue and confessor (Erniade Zevallo Cuchimba) [words indistinct].

A number of demonstrations reached an extreme when the protestors blocked traffic on the Pan American Highway. Approximately three people were wounded by gunfire, and heavy losses were incurred. Teresa de Jesus Borrero Correa, mayor of (Santander de Quirichao), decreed a dry law and a state of siege to prevent more incidents.

ELN REBELS ATTACK COCA COLA BOTTLING COMPANY

PA160256 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Report by Edgar Murcia]

[Text] Barrancabermeja -- Twelve individuals who identified themselves as members of the National Liberation Army, ELN, at dawn today attacked the local Coca Cola Bottling Company and started a fire with bomb explosions.

This incident took place at a very tense moment because the 600 plant workers servicing all of Middle Magdalena are currently negotiating a nunber of demands with the company.

The plant's watchman told our station that after midnight a heavily armed 12-person group took him by surprise and subdued him, tied him up, and gagged him. After painting ELN slogans on the walls, the men left behind propaganda material and flags of that subversive group and placed bombs in the cabs of 13 distribution trucks and in the bottle storeroom.

The attackers fled, and 15 minutes later an explosion was heard and a fire started [word indistinct] the fire was soon extinguished by firemen. Mario Castano, manager of the Coca Cola plant, said that first estimates indicate a 10-million peso loss.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE EVALUATES FLOOD LOSSES

PA131801 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] The Emergency Committee dislcosed at noon a dramatic report on the destruction caused by the rains, indicating that losses total 20 billion pesos and that over 52 people have been killed by the floods and mudslides. The Emergency Commiteee held an extraordinary meeting and its evaluation focuses on the (?half-destroyed) areas of Antioquia, Cauca, Valle, Bolivar, Santander, Sucre, Cordoba, Norte de Santander, Atlantico, and Cundinamarca.

More than 50 families are destitute in the regions of Pandi, Melgar, and El Soqueron. At this hour, the National Aid Office is preparing to send food, medicine, and blankets to the flood victims.

NATIONAL DIALOGUE COMMISSION INSTALLED

PA120157 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Nov 84 pp 1, 16 B

[Report by Hector Hernandez]

[Excerpts] Advancing the national dialogue, on which the peace that this administration seeks to achieve is largely dependent, is a very important task, Colombian Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro said yesterday as he installed the Negotiation and Dialogue Commission in Bogota's Casa de la Moneda.

The commission is comprised of representatives of the Popular Liberation Army, (EPL), the 19 April Movement (M-19), and Workers Self-Defense (ADO), on the rebels' part, and of representatives from the national government and various professional organizations. The installation ceremony was presided over by the government minister; John Agudelo Rios, president of the Peace Commission; Alvaro Leyva Duran, minister of mines and energy; and Antonio Navarro Wolf, Efrain Viveros, and Carlos Efren Agudelo, representatives of M-19, EPL, and ADO, respectively, and by German Bula Hoyos, former minister and member of parliament, who was appointed president of the commission by Colombian President Belisario Betancur. The government minister said that "peace is a national goal that depends on many decisions and actions, including all of those related to the national dialogue and to the way in which it is handled; that is why the task that you begin today is so important." The government minister wishes to introduce changes in the country's institutional structure through reforms that have been introduced in Congress without violating the constitutional order. Therefore, he cautioned that any change that is discussed during the national dialogue must be within the limits imposed by Colombia's institutional order.

M-19 representative Antonio Navarro Wolf said that the dialogue is the most important instrument to seek democracy. He said that his organization is willing to cooperate fully for the success of the national dialogue, despite the fact that the government has recently closed down its efforts to achieve peace. ADO representative Carlos Efren Agudelo said that so far the agreements reached between the government and the rebel movement "are leading to the development of democracy." He added that guerrillas have abided by the agreements to attain peace but that the Armed Forces have violated them. EPL representative Efrain Viveros said that the signing of the cease-fire and the national dialogue do not imply but do point to a path to reach peace and social justice.

During the next several days the Negotiation and Dialogue Commission will name subcommittees to study the 10 points established as topics of the national dialogue.

BETANCUR CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON VICTORY

PA082211 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Message sent by President Belisario Betancur to U.S. President Ronald Reagan -- date not given]

[Text] Mr President Reagan and Mr Vice President Bush, please accept the most sincere congratulations of the people and Government of Colombia for the mandate that the great American democracy has bestowed upon you. As a friendly nation that exercises the great democratic ideals that are the driving force of Western civilization, we are confident that this overwhelming victory will aggrandize your country even more and serve, as you so eloquently expressed in your victory statement, to make Americans prouder of the country in which they live.

FEBRES URGES CONFLICTING PARTIES TO 'RECONSIDER'

PA191640 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1235 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] How can I fear a plebiscite when all Ecuadoreans raise their arms on the streets and in the squares to cheer this government on and ask that it demand respect for the Constitution? Asked Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero during his address at the Loja municipal council on the anniversary of independence of that municipality. He added:

[Begin recording] Once again Ecuadoreans, with the people of Loja as my witnesses and no other goal than to achieve peace for the country, I urge conflicting parties to reconsider. I ask that arguments be heard in a spirit of flexibility, patriotism, and with open minds so that without disrespecting the Constitution we might find well-thought-out paths on which all branches of government can march [word indistinct], in harmony and good balance.

We have so many problems [words indistinct] that must be attacked immediately. They cannot be put aside to give way to the argument of unfounded whims or attitudes of blind opposition that lead nowhere. [end recording]

Therefore, the president added, we should all be willing to seek solutions that will not divide Ecuadoreans at a time when the country needs us to be united to rebuild a republic that is now suffering as a result of unwise polices and lack of capacity and morals. The president said that horrendous cases of embezzlement and racketeering that have shaken the country await solution while culprits move about freely and even dare criticize a government action that is there for all Ecuadoreans to see.

CONGRESS LEADER BLAMES FEBRES FOR BROKEN DIALOGUE

PA191859 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] The dialogue has failed because the executive branch, in its attempt to control the Supreme Court and the Congress, altered its initial negotiating position, Raul Baca Carbo, president of Ecuador's National Congress, has said. The executive branch changed its position when we were on the verge of reaching a solution, he asserted. During a television appearance last night Baca Carbo said that Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero is acting outside the law and that the law and the Constitution do not empower him to judge the actions of Congress.

BRIEFS

SALE OF EXPORTABLE OIL -- Fernando Santos, deputy minister of natural resources and energy, has announced that Ecuador will negotiate its balance of exportable oil at the price of $27.50 per barrel. Santos added that Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation's [CEPE] marketing committee will meet this week to present its recommendation to the CEPE's manager. Currently the country is negotiating the sale of 34,000 barrels of oil per day and 3 companies have expressed interest in purchasing the product. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 84 PA]

COCA ERADICATION PLAN WORKERS TORTURED, KILLED

PY191414 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (AFP) -- The police today reported that some 100 terrorists riddled 19 workers with bullets, and 4 others were nailed to stakes in 2 camps in Tingo Maria in the Amazon region on Saturday, 17 November. Programs for eradicating coca plantations are being implemented in this area. In the most violent attack ever staged in the region, some 100 heavily armed terrorists dressed in green uniforms early in the morning burst into the Corbonilla camp, in Tingo Maria, 550 km east of Lima, and killed 15 sleeping workers and wounded 3 others, the sources reported. Other workers are reported missing.

A program for the eradication and replacement of coca plantations, funded by the U.S. AID, is under way in the area.

The survivors of the massacre who have arrived from the area have reported that the attackers machine-gunned the workers and took the trouble of placing little signs with the following inscription on all bodies: "This is how government servants die -- PCP-SL."

Despite the fact that the police have not disclosed any information on the attack, it has been learned that another narcoterrorist group has attacked the Mayruro camp, on the banks of the Huallaga River in La Florida District, where four tortured bodies were found nailed to stakes.

Another terrorist column dynamited a food storage facility, four tents, and a truck in the Santa Rosa de la Florida camp, 15 km from Tingo Maria.

The closest antisubversive command sent helicopters and troops to the area. It was learned today in Lima that Victor Liberato, Teodora Santa Cruz, and Santos Lopez, who were wounded during the attack, have been taken to the Tingo Maria hospital.

Police sources have also reported that in retaliation for the severe blows received in Ayacucho last week, some 30 heavily armed guerrillas on 16 November attacked the small village of Chuiruc, 80 km from Cerro de Pasco. They killed three members of a family, looted houses, and took 300 head of cattle.

Some 80 terrorists have seized the locality of Huacaybamba, Huanuco, 420 km east of Lima. Vicente Rivas Espinoza, the town mayor, and his family have fled to Huaraz, the capital of Ancash Department, northeast of Lima, in search of protection. Rivas said that the terrorists declared the area a liberated zone, because it has had no police forces for quite a long time, and that another guerrilla group has seized the Choccha Bridge, a strategic passageway between the Departments of Ancash and Huanuco.

The police have also reported that a terrorist group dynamited the headquarters of the Transportation Fares Commission last night, apparently in protest against bus fares hikes.

The permanent, violent, and indiscriminate actions stated by the peasant patrols (self-defense groups), which are coordinating antisubversive attacks with the security forces, particularly in the Provinces of La Mar and Huanta, Ayacucho Department, have aroused protests among officials of the districts and localities of the area. They have charged that peasant patrol members in cold blood killed farmers Manuel Sanchez and Benito Avendano in the small village of Saraccocha on 16 November because they refused to join the patrols. In the locality of San Francisco, the patrols seized 600 peasants and a large number of cattle, looted, and set houses on fire.

BLANCO PARTY CANDIDATE OUTLINES GOVERNMENT PLAN

PY192213 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Alberto Zumaran, Blanco Party presidential hopeful for the general elections to be held next Sunday, told AFP in an exclusive interview that the traditional Uruguayan Blanco Party (center-left) fears that the reelection of Ronald Reagan in the United States will strengthen the so-called new right.

Zumaran said that in case his party wins the elections, relations with the United States will depend essentially on the North Americans and said that he is aware of the policy of the new right, about which we have many reservations, he stated.

Zumaran, a 44-year-old lawyer and rural businessman, expressed the need to implement a policy of democratic solidarity with all Latin American countries, both at government and party levels, after the terrible experience which allowed the emergence of dictatorships in the region. Those dictatorships, he stated, have invoked all doctrines of national security to impose the same economic policy (neoliberal), whose nefarious results are now seen.

With the possibility of assuming power, Zumaran promised to resume diplomatic relations with Cuba and Venezuela, in the latter case expressing gratitude for its solidarity with Uruguayan democracy.

Relations with these countries have been suspended for 20 and 8 years, respectively, in the first case by decision of the OAS and in the latter after the kidnapping of a Uruguayan girl from the Venezuelan Embassy in Montevideo.

Zumaran also promised to condemn all types of human rights violations, especially the apartheid policy practiced by South Africa, one of the most serious violations recorded in the international field, he stated.

The Blanco Party presidential candidate said that the importance given to relations with the Soviet Union is normal, and made a point of stressing the important role that Spain could play as a bridge between Latin American and European countries.

He added that these countries could promote real regional integration, and proposed to eliminate the excessively bureaucratic policy of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] so as to promote real integration.

In the economic field, Zumaran stated that Uruguayan democracy will perform an unequaled heroic act by paying the country's foreign debt, which amounts to approximately $5.6 billion. We are going to assume this debt and we promise to pay it, but we will accept conditions that will mean continuing with the same policy of impoverishment, dependency, and the hunger of the people.

In the military field, the Blanco Party candidate will promote the return of the Armed Forces to their garrisons, a reduction in their personnel, and a democratic reeducation of the officers. The Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, Zumaran stated, will be subjected to the command of the elected president, as established by the Constitution.

UNION-BUSINESS 'NONAGGRESSION' PACT EFFORT FAILS

PY100225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0103 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 9 Nov (EFE) -- The attempt by Uruguayan political parties to reach an agreement between workers and businessmen in order to obtain at least a minimum of social peace during the democratization stage failed today when the unions refused to sign a nonaggression pact.

After several weeks of negotiations, the businessmen offered a 75-percent salary increase. This increase would have helped to overcome the increase in the cost of living, which reached 59 percent during 1984, and it included another 16 percent to achieve a slow recovery of the real salary. In exchange for the salary increase, the businessmen asked the unions for a nonaggression pact in order to guarantee social peace throughout the country, just a few weeks before returning to democracy in Uruguay. The representatives of the workers understood that the nonaggression pact would mean giving up the rights of the workers, whose weapons for demands consist of mobilizations, stoppages, and strikes.

Richard Read, the representative of the Interunion Plenum of Workers, the country's most important workers confederation, said that the offer shows that the businessmen were in an economic condition to give a salary increase. Victor Semproni, a member of the same confederation, stressed that the 75-percent salary increase that has been offered shows that they can pay and therefore we workers will obtain our demands through union struggle. The union members added that the dialogue has not been interrupted, but they regret that an agreement was not reached.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE STATISTICS -- Montevideo, 10 Nov (EFE) -- The consumer price index in Uruguay increased 5.53 percent in October, which means that the inflation rate for the last 12 months is 60.87 percent. According to a report published today by the government's statistics and census office, the inflation rate for the last 10 months totals 59.06 percent. During the course of the year, the inflation rate for food products totaled 77.60 percent; for clothing, 71.02 percent; and for housing, 29.60 percent. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0407 GMT 10 Nov 84 PY]

LUSINCHI CONGRATULATES ORTEGA ON ELECTION

PA171451 Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Caracas, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi sent a telegram to Nicaraguan President-elect Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra today to congratulate him on his recent victory in the Nicaraguan election. In his message the president expresses the hope Ortega will contribute to peace and harmony in Central America during his presidential administration.

Lusinchi also "expresses hopes that under your leadership conditions will be advanced in your country for a democratic development in which all sectors of national life can participate in the best atmosphere of coexistent pluralism and the achievement of the socioeconomic justice that the great Nicaraguan people well deserve."

MORALES SAYS AREA PEACE OBSTACLES 'SURMOUNTABLE'

PA181538 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Caracas, 17 Nov (AFP) -- The difficulties for peace in Central America "are surmountable" and "there is a political willingness to do so," Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul said today in Caracas. Upon his return from Brasilia, where he participated in the 14th OAS General Assembly session, Morales pointed to the contacts made there by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela).

He said the meetings with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and with the Tegucigalpa Group (Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica) "permitted the clarification and better understanding of the obstacles, proposals, and modifications of the Tegucigalpa Document. Morales thus described the proposed amendments to the Contadora Document that were submitted at the foreign ministers' meeting in Tegucigalpa, which Nicaragua refused to attend as it had already accepted the Contadora Document without reservations.

"In Brasilia we detected the existence of a political willingness to overcome the obstacles and to find solutions, and that the existing difficulties are surmountable," the Venezuelan foreign minister said. However, Morales added, "the peace effort will depend on the imagination and political willingness of the interested parties. He proposed to the regional chiefs of state that they intensify their consultations in that respect.

PETROVEN, MARAVEN, PEMEX OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE

PA182348 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Nov 84 p 2, 7

[Text] For the purpose of defining and specifying complementary bilateral programs in manufacturing and supplying capital and consumer goods as part of the agreement signed by Venezuela and Mexico together with Ecuador and Trinidad-Tobago, Pemex representatives visited Venezuela and held talks with Petroven and Maraven representatives. These talks were held at Maraven's main offices.

The establishment of these programs are to be handled by identifying and quantifying what each country manufactures in order to determine the feasibility of exporting to the other country those industrial products not produced there.

The meeting held at the main offices of Maraven in Caracas was attended by the following Pemex representatives: Pablo A. Cervantes Ruiz, assistant manager for promotion of wholesale suppliers; Carlos Alcerreca, assistant purchasing manager; Ramon Carlos Torres, manager for wholesale promotion; Jose Muro, assistant operations manager; Roberto Almeida, assistant manager for projects promotion; Jaime Vargas Chavez, general manager of Barita de Sonora, S.A.; and Cuitlahuac Rangel A., development manager of Mexican nonmetal minerals trust.

The Petroven representatives at the meeting were: Eduardo Santamaria, materials and technical services coordinator; Ernesto Blanco, technical adviser; and Andres Revesz, material planning and technical services manager. Also present were Maraven representatives: Emilio Abouhamad, director; Aquiles Fernandez, materials performance manager; Luis Moreno, materials policy and strategy manager; Alberto Gil, material systems and methods; and Antonio J. Sanz, development of sources for the supply of materials.

SECURITY MEETING HELD WITH COLOMBIAN COMMANDERS

PA191545 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Nov 84 p 2, 24

[Text] Maracaibo, 8 Nov -- Brigadier General Edgar Hernandez Ortega, commander of the Zulia State Garrison said here today that "in view of subversive actions linked to kidnappings and drug trafficking, we have broadened the mobilization of units and commandos at the border to support the operations."

The eighth meeting of top Colombian and Venezuelan military officers in charge of the military posts in the border regions between Tachira and northern Santander, as well as in Guajira (Colombia) and Zulia was installed today. The military commanders will thoroughly analyze the subversion problem, which has become a central and priority topic.

Regarding the role played by the Zulia Garrison command whose jurisdiction extends up to the Paez district in Apure State, Brig Gen Hernandez Ortega said that an analysis of the actions carried out in the past 2 years shows that the results have been optimum since the armies of the two countries signed agreements to face their common security problems together.

Brig Gen Hernandez Ortega said that in fact, the only positive result, if any, of the subversive activities has been the capacity shown by the Colombian and Venezuelan Armies to join forces in facing problems affecting the two countries.

Brig Gen Hernandez Ortega added: "During these meetings, which take place in Colombia and Venezuela alternately, we have analyzed all aspects related to the military activities in each country, particularly at the border regions." He also noted that the two forces have not only exchanged viewpoints, they have also exchanged logistical support, and that the coordination is aimed at these objectives.

"Our activity has resulted in the installation of several command posts at the border, which has eased the tension created by actions disrupting peace," he said.

Brig Gen Hernandez Ortega is presiding over the joint meeting of top Colombian and Venezuelan officers. On the Colombian side, Brigadier General Ernesto Lopez Ramirez, commander of the Colombian Army's 2d Division, heads a group of 14 delegates who will be here until tomorrow.

EXPLOSIONS, FIRE HIT PEMEX INSTALLATION

FL191750 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1723 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- A series of explosions and a large fire that resulted from them caused dozens of deaths and hundreds of injuries this morning. It was the largest disaster in recent years in the northern part of Mexico City. The tragedy began at 0540 [1140 GMT] inside the Unigas distributing plant, when a fuel tanker apparently exploded. The flames spread to other installations of the company. According to witnesses, the initial explosion at the Unigas plant destroyed almost 40 houses near the plant. Flames were visible for a 10-km radius.

Death Toll at 370

PA192320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2257 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Nov (EFE) -- At least 370 persons killed and 1,400 injured is the result of the explosions that shook San Juan Ixhuatepec, according to reports supplied by the Locatel social service of Mexico City. A Locatel spokesman told EFE that the figures are not definitive or official because they cannot be confirmed until search is completed of the affected region, located north of Mexico City. The police of the Mexican capital, who are coordinating the rescue work, indicated that they have provisional reports of more than 100 dead, but do not dismiss the possibility that the number of victims may increase. The police source said that rescue is difficult and that some rescue brigades "have opened a door and found up to 10 burned bodies." The explosions occurred at 0540 when a fuel tanker exploded, causing a fire to break out in a liquid gas deposit owned by the state-owned Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX). The fire was still burning 12 hours after the tragedy occurred.

UN ENVOY CONDEMNS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

FL161344 Mexico Cuty NOTIMEX in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] United Nations, 15 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican ambassador to the United Nations, Porfirio Munoz Ledo, today condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in a speech to the UN General Assembly. After Munoz Ledo's speech, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution requesting the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and respect for the Afghan people's right to self-determination.

In his speech, Munoz Ledo said that Mexico has always firmly defended the principle of not using threats or force against the territorial integrity or political independence of another state, and added that his country has repeatedly condemned any violation of this principle, wherever it occurred. In a clear reference to the Central American problem, Munoz Ledo said Mexico has repeatedly condemned illegal occupations, destabilization efforts, and overt or covert support of mercenary groups attempting to overthrow legally constituted governments.

The Mexican diplomat pointed out that the situation in Afghanistan, like that in other places in the world in which peace is endangered, has been complicated by the opportunistic attitude of some nations and the incitation to violence by others. The United Nations must react with energy and imagination to strengthen its primary role in the resolution of conflicts and the maintenance of peace, he said. Finally, he said the international community must watch the areas in which the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states are threatened, as is occurring the areas bordering the super-superpowers.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST FOREIGN POWERS

PA192022 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 14 Nov 84 p 3

[By Miguel Angel Ramirez]

[Excerpt] Guanajuato, Guanajuato, 13 Nov -- President Miguel de la Madrid has demanded more unity and social solidarity from all Mexicans in order to strengthen our national independence and prevent intrusions and attacks by foreign powers. De la Madrid said: In the same manner as the Mexican people confronted an extracontinental empire in the past to reaffirm their desire for independence and to fight against stagnation and regression, today they struggle by using their experience and nationalism to create a dignified, free, and just homeland, within a process of constant renovation.

In his speech during a meeting of the Planning Committee for the Development of the State of Guanajuato [Comite de Planeacion para el Desarrollo del Estado de Guanajuato], De la Madrid said that people should always look ahead, gaining strength and experience from the past, and be ready to correct mistakes if they are made.

Before Guanajuato's Governor Agustin Tellez Cruces, several members of his cabinet, representatives from the state's active sectors, and local government officials, President De la Madrid praised the work performed by the people of Guanajuato in the past few months, stressing that it has been done for Mexico, for its independence and liberty, and for a just society. Referring to the great efforts that are necessary to overcome the problems resulting from the current economic conditions, Miguel de la Madrid said that when there is clarity of thought, goodwill, and solidarity, there is no obstacle that Mexicans cannot surmount.

President de la Madrid referred to the high indexes of wheat production achieved by Guanajuato's peasants, over 10 tons of grain per hectare, and said that this clearly shows that the forms of property established by the Mexican Agrarian Reform are not an obstacle for the modernization of agriculture and productivity, and that with the necessary technology and support, Mexican peasants can produce according to the international averages of productivity.

DE LA MADRID ISSUES ECONOMIC DOCUMENT FOR 1985

FL161458 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Government of Mexico intends to achieve a 3- to 4-percent economic growth in 1985, to substantially lower inflation, reduce public spending, and direct the economy based on internal savings.

President Miguel de la Madrid set forth these proposals in a document on economic policy criteria, which he sent today to the Chamber of Deputies to add to the information on prospective laws on spending and revenue for the nation in 1985. He emphasized that in 1985, Mexico would also try to obtain the lowest foreign debt in the past 13 years by contracting an amount no greater than $1 billion with international financiers. This is important when comparing the foreign debt between 1980 and 1982, which was $29 billion, and confirms the systematic reduction of the foreign debt, which is forecast at no greater than $8.8 billion between 1983-85.

The document which President De la Madrid sent, along with the proposed 1985 budget and the revenue initiative, was signed this afternoon at the official residence of Los Pinos during a ceremony which Secretary of Finance Jesus Silva Herzog and Secretary of Planning and Budget Carlos Salinas de Gortari attended.

Included in the documents is a message from the federal executive which ratifies its determination not to sacrifice advances, to strengthen results, and to seek margins to maneuver some fronts which are open to support others which are still subject to strict restrictions.

President De la Madrid said that his government is planning to reduce inflation by 35 percent and the public deficit by 5 percent, along with other measures to improve wage-buying power. He said the economic strategy for 1985 would be directed at consolidating the advances achieved in reducing inflation, reactivating the economy, and increasing wages, employment, levels of welfare, and structural adjustments to the government's finances.

President De la Madrid said that a 3- to 4-percent growth in the gross national product would be carried out by developing exports, private investment, strengthening the domestic market, decreasing interest rates, and supporting various priority areas of production, among other measures. To reduce the public sector's financial deficit, tax evasion would be under increased attack, and to increase revenue from other avenues, measures would be applied to increase the administrative efficiency of resources.

The document analyzes the economic situation over the last two years, and states that in spite of the serious crisis, the nation's basic heritage, which was at risk, had been protected, democratic institutions had been maintained as well as employment and the productive capacity; and the development potential had been preserved.

DE LA MADRID PROPOSES NUCLEAR ENERGY BILL

FL161534 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0330 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 15 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid has proposed a new law granting the Mexican Government the exclusive right to exploit radioactive minerals and undertake the generation of nuclear energy in Mexico. The Directorate of Social Education of the Presidency of the Republic today reported that the new law proposed by the Mexican president would serve to regulate Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, dealing with nuclear matters.

HERNANDEZ DISCUSSES TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

FL160050 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes has said Mexico is determined to establish trade cooperation and joint investments with socialist countries. At the end of the fifth cooperation meeting between Mexico and CEMA, Hernandez Cervantes stressed the Mexican Government's interest in establishing a complete economic plan which would be mutually beneficial.

The meeting, which began last Monday with representatives from nine socialist nations (seven from Eastern Europe, one from Asia, and one from Latin America), CEMA members, and one Mexican delegation comprising officials from several Mexican secretariats, studied the results of the past 2 years of cooperation.

Hernandez Cervantes said Mexico brought before CEMA the need to establish for the first time a financial cooperation mechanism which would support plans for joint projects. The secretary said economic cooperation is a real possibility for Mexico and CEMA. He said Camexpo-84, the first exhibit in Latin America on the socialist bloc's technological and industrial advances, will allow Mexican enterprises to establish direct trade links.

The under secretary of economic affairs of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, expressed the need for Mexico-CEMA cooperation to be substantial enough to carry out not only bilateral projects but also multilateral ones. Navarrete is, since yesterday, the new president of the Mexico-CEMA joint commission, replacing GDR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Eduard Schwierz. Cuba's first vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Ernesto Melendez, will be the CEMA members' coordinator for the joint commission for the next 2 years. At the closing ceremony he said the cooperation areas include industry, agriculture, forestry, fishery, and science. The Mexican delegation stressed that possibilities of advancement in joint industrial production programs will be studied along with plans of ventures into Third World markets. In fishing, an aquaculture program which utilizes different species was emphasized, as was cooperation in naval and fishing matters.

CSSR MINISTER SAYS TRADE EXCHANGES TO DOUBLE

FL161654 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2145 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jaroslav Jakubec said today Mexico and CSSR next year will double trade exchanges and technical, industrial, and scientific cooperation. He said this is the result of an agreement signed by representatives of the two governments so that the CSSR may increase sales of textile and other types of machinery to our country. He added that during his 10-day official visit he held talks with Mexican officials on 25 technical and scientific subjects to study the possibilities for mutual cooperation and establishing a trade strategy. Likewise, he said the Mexico-CSSR joint commission meeting ratified the excellent relations existing between the two nations within the framework of the CEMA exposition Camexpo-84. He made these statements in an interview at the airport moments before leaving for his country, and added that during his visit to Mexico City he had also met with his counterpart from the socialist bloc to study new forms of cooperation. [as received]

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS CONDEMN CHILE'S PINOCHET

FL191422 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- In the Chamber of Deputies, parliamentary groups from diverse Mexican poltical parties have unanimously condemned the government of Augusto Pinochet for imposing the state of siege on the Chilean people. The following reprsentatives of the political parties indicated have signed the document reproving the Chilean Government: Humberto Lugo Gil, of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party; Bernardo Batiz Vazquez, of the ultraright opposition National Action Party; Rolando Campos Cordera, of the Unified Socialsit Party of Mexico; Ricardo Govela Autrey, of the Workers' Socialist Party; and Jorge Cruickshank Garcia, of the Socialist People's Party. The document says each political organization has its own opinion of the causes of what is happening in the Republic of Chile but all coincide in the view that, since 11 November 1973, the Chilean people have been living under a dictatorship and democracy has disappeared. It adds that, despite demonstrations held by diverse Chilean social groups requesting a return to institutional normality, the response of the Chilean Government has been to take drastic measures. Democrats, Liberals, Socialists, Communists, and the representatives of political parties, labor organizations, the Catholic Church, and other organizations are victims of the actions of the Chilean dictatorship. This proclamation by Mexican legislators says that if Chile has heretofore been subjected to restrictions on all rights under the Pinochet regime, the state of siege decreed in Chile has eliminated constitutional rights.

ARDITO MARKS CESSATION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PA161458 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1657 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Speech by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta to the outgoing members of the National Legislative Council at the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] Mssrs President and officers of the National Legislation Council; Mssrs members of the Legislative Council; Mssrs legislators-elect of the new National Legislative Assembly; Mr Chief Justice and Mssrs Members of the Supreme Court; Mssrs Vice Presidents of the Republic; Ministers of State; Deputy Ministers; Directors of Tribunal; Ladies and Gentlemen:

As president of the Republic, I am pleased and honored to have the opportunity to be with you during the closing ceremony that ends the functions and sessions of the National Legislative Council. It is a pleasure and a privilege because the National Legislative Council deserve special recognition for more than its mere existence as an institution that represented the Panamanian people during the past 6 years. This institution was created as an important element in the country's complete democratization promised by General Omar Torrijos in 1978. As we all know, the council was comprised as follows: two-thirds elected from the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and one-third elected directly by the people at the polls.

This group, this parliament, has met its obligations to the Panamanian people, fulfilling a basic function in the development of the democratic process, and serving as leaders in matters related to the handling of our country's affairs so that progress would reach the Panamanian people as a whole.

During the past month, due to a special period of constitutional transition provided for in the 1972 Constitution that was amended last year, we had the unusual situation in which our presidency began, but the National Legislative Council continued to function until today, as per a Supreme Court ruling. During this month, this institution declared itself in a special session in accordance with legal procedures and its own internal regulations, in response to our appeal that not a single moment be wasted to begin meeting the needs of the Panamanian people in diverse matters relating to our country's life since that was the mandate the people gave us in the 6 May elections.

To conclude, I must openly acknowledge that your recent legislative measures have made it possible to spare the country's financial crisis that we might have been facing in a very few months. Your determination to heed the president's appeal for a national emergency in order to quickly and efficiently implement fiscal measures to control expenses will enable us to avoid a possible debt moratorium which in a few months would have had a devastating effect on the national economy. It will also enable us to redirect public finances along a new path of controlling expenses, decreasing inefficient expenditures, halting the increase in expenditures that do not meet our people's needs, and increasing fiscal revenues, not only to better service the public debt, but also to continue the programs needed for the development of our people.

Now, we must reflect on the fact that the present world economic crisis, which has affected Latin America and is affecting Panama, must be overcome through measures like the ones that have been adopted. We must also consider that the sacrifice that all Panamanians are willing to make to keep our ship of state afloat must be fully recompensed by the actions that we will continue to put into force with the utmost speed possible in the administrative, economic, and social areas, so as to let our people know that its government is fulfilling the mandate given to us.

The people must also know that through the combined actions of all Panamanians we will reactivate the economy, generate the jobs that Panamanians are expecting, put order into public administration, and eliminate those cases of corruption that have offended the nation's conscience. We will do this so we will be able to say with pride and satisfaction as Panamanians that during this moment of great difficulties for the country, we were able to set aside our differences; to set aside those things that were dividing us; and to realize that in order to keep the country united and to set it once again along the path toward development, we not only had to share sacrifices, as we have done, but more importantly, we had to work together in order to again redirect the country along the path that all Panamanians are expecting. That path is to maintain our stability and peace, generate progress with the participation of all, continue incorporating poor Panamanians into the country's national development to which they are entitled through their own efforts and participation. With this, we can make Panama a country that can not only overcome the present crisis, but that also knows how to march toward consolidating a modern, stable, independent, and sovereign society, made up of responsible people who realized what was needed during a difficult moment to overcome the problems of peace, democracy and stability, and lead the country on the path of progress that all Panamanians expect and deserve.

To conclude, I want to congratulate you again on the job you have done, and to tell you that the Panamanian people are thankful for your actions. We will always remember you as friends of this administration, and as persons who clearly and effectively fulfilled their responsibility toward our people. It is a fact that this National Legislative Council, as a representative body of the Panamanian people, and as an element of the orderly democratic transition that has been carried out, has fulfilled its duties with honor for its members and the institution that ceases to function today. Thank you.

ASSEMBLY HOLDS FIRST SESSION; LEADERS ELECTED

PA161835 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1735 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Report by Julio Miller from the Legislative Palace in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] This is a report on current developments at the legislature that began with the installation of the legislative session some 2 hours ago.

Legislators honored the Panamanian flag outside the Legislative Palace and entered the building, where the first ordinary session of the Legislative Assembly was opened by Legislator Alfredo Oranges. Immedately afterward, an interim assembly leadership was chosen. The permanent leadership of the Legislative Assembly was subsequently elected. Officially, it is composed of: president, Jerry Wilson; first vice president, Nelson Collado; second vice president, Moises Melamed; secretary general, Erasmo Pinilla; and deputy secretary general, Boris Cedeno.

An irregular situation developed at the beginning of the legislative session regarding the procedures to be observed for parliamentary debate and the development of the debate itself. The opposition bloc submitted to the Assembly the candidacy of Simon Quiros y Quiros for president of the assembly, Carlos Arellano Lennox for first vice president, Jaime Fernandez for second vice president, Julio Harris for secretary general, and Clovis Aleman for deputy secretary general. Legislators favored the candidacy of Jerry Wilson, which prevailed with 45 votes, while the opposition bloc's candidates obtained 21 votes. The election of the legislature's leadership caused bitter arguments between opposition and government legislators. In view of the heated discussions between legislators and the high emotions among the public present at the legislative hall, opposition legislators left the room without waiting for President Nicolas Ardito Barletta to arrive.

CUBANS AWAIT VISAS IN FRONT OF U.S. CONSULATE

PA160147 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Approximately 200 Cubans who are in transit in Panama held a peaceful demonstration in front of the U.S. Consulate this morning. The Cubans, who said their number includes more than 2,000, thus began a movement to reunify their families, seeking to speed up the procedures that will enable them to reach their U.S. destinations. The demonstrators requested that they be granted conditional visas. These people include a large number of children and elderly persons who are being sought by relatives in the United States but who cannot make the trip becuase they do not have an entry visa. The demonstrators said they are waiting in front of the U.S. Consulate for Washington's reply regarding their visas.

FINANCIAL SECTOR ARGUES AGAINST DEBT MORATORIUM

PA182324 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Nov 84 pp A 1, A 14

[Excerpt] In 72 hours, or probably in less time, the Panamanian banking system could be affected if the government declares a moratorium on the payment of its debt. This is the opinion of representatives of the country's financial sector. A moratorium would lead "to the withdrawal of domestic and foreign deposits," because in order "to guarantee its reserves, the government would be forced to freeze and retain all funds deposited in the banks," the financial sector representatives said.

However, in the case of Panama, there is no provision for the government to legally retain bank deposits. Therefore, the withdrawal of the funds deposited in the banks would cause the immediate collapse of the biggest banks in the country, particularly the National Bank of Panama, the same sources added. They said that it was irresponsible on the part of those suggesting that the government declare a moratorium during a state of emergency without knowing the consequences of such an action. Besides, they added, "Panama could not stand up to a moratorium because the monetary and banking system has no provisions to prevent the exodus of capital which occurs in such cases."

Political circles have reacted in favor and also against the national emergency measures announced by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Nevertheless, they all agree a moratorium would stop the flow of credits and commercial transactions from abroad and if commerical activities are paralyzed there is going to be a shortage of imported goods.

Another argument against the moratorium is that even if it is declared, "one will have to sit down at the negotiating table with the international banks" and the consequences would be to negotiate under unfavorable conditions in which the international financing system takes advantage to impose stiffer conditions.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN RESIGNS -- Former Panamanian President Aristides Royo has presented his resignation as the Panamanian ambassador to Spain. This has been confirmed by Panamanian diplomatic sources. The sources added that Royo resigned for personal reasons and that President Nicolas Ardito Barletta was made aware of this decision prior to his 11 October inauguration. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1135 GMT 30 Oct 84 PA]

COSTA RICA

WORKERS FEDERATION SPLIT BY FEUDING FACTIONS

PA19223[illegible] San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] The division within the pro-left United Workers Federation, CUT, has deepened, as the feuding factions continued defending their respective positions yesterday. While the CUT directors that were dismissed refuse to accept the action taken against them, the other faction maintains that the decision is legal and nothing can be done about it.

Yesterday, the two feuding bands issued separate statements on the CUT crisis, which seems to stem from the split in the Popular Vanguard Party.

One group, led by Isaias Marchena, held a national assembly Tuesday night, to dismiss CUT Secretary General Rodrigo Urena, Assistant Secretary General Luis Carlos Montero and five other directors. Immediately, the dismissed CUT officials held a news conference yesterday, in which they said that the group led by Marchena does not have the authority to take such an action. "There is no purge in the CUT, it is all illegal," they said.

Further on they explained that the CUT's National Directorate held a meeting on 28 July in which it was decided that the national congress would be held on 23, 24 and 25 November, "when according to the CUT's bylaws we would still be the organization's directors." However, when the Marchena group realized that they were in the minority, they called a National Directorate meeting, which was illegal and therefore any decision made at the meeting was not valid," Urena and Montero stated. Therefore, CUT's Executive Committee has not changed and this includes Isaias Marchena, who is also an executive committee member, they added.

Urena and Montero insisted that the measure taken against them is illegal and that they have the support of the majority of CUT's members. "Approximately 70 percent of the organizations affiliated with the CUT are supporting us," they said.

On the other hand, the group led by Marchena says that the action taken against Urena and Montero is absolutely legal. "It was a perfectly legal action taken by the National Directorate to dismiss Montero, Urena, and five other members of the executive committee," Marchena said. He said that the National Directorate reached the decision when Montero and Urena refused to accept orders from the National Directorate, which next to the national congress is the organization's highest authority.

This crisis seems to stem from the unsuccessful banana workers strike in the southern zone of the country, which did the workers more harm than good.

Marchena reported that the National Directorate has decided to hold its national congress on 15, 16 and 17 March, instead of in November, because of the existing situation. He also mentioned the fact that some of the organizations affiliated with the CUT, such as the National Association of Public Employees, ANEP, do not have legal status. Besides, he added, we could not have held the congress on the date specified.

"It was in the best interests of the organization to remove Companeros Montero and Urena, who had defied the National Directorate's decisions," Marchena said.

Meanwhile, the league of municipalities in the banana-producing cantons has officially requested that the CUT be disbanded.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DECRIES NICARAGUAN ARMS BUILDUP

PA181922 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1633 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid, 18 Nov (EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has admitted the possibility of coexisting with a Marxist-Leninist Nicaragua, as long as it does not try to destabilize neighboring countries.

In an interview published today by the Spanish newspaper YA, Duarte says that Nicaragua's participation in destabilizing El Salvador "is obvious." He stressed that Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega has repeatedly admitted his support for the Salvadoran rebels. Duarte said: "If Nicaragua had a Marxist-Leninist government that did not meddle in other countries, we could survive and respect each other within our borders. President Duarte expressed concern over Nicaragua's arms buildup "because many of the weapons used by the Sandinists have later been turned over to the Salvadoran guerrillas."

Duarte, who became president of El Salvador in June, said that he is following a policy of detente "that will require great efforts." He maintained his stand that "this detente will gradually lead us to a state of mind in which peace will prevail." He said that at the June meeting in La Palma, which opened the way for dialogue with the guerrillas, he presented the position that insurgency would have been justified at some other time in El Salvador's history, but not in the present state of affairs. "There is no justification for violence now and that is why I proposed that they join the democratic process and exercise their right to participate in it," he said.

Duarte is unwavering in his determination not to violate the Constitution. He said: "It is essential that the constitutional mandate be respected because if it isn't we will go back to a de facto government that will not guarantee a democratic solution."

He said that Contadora "should be an instrument of goodwill that can be accepted by all Central Americans." He stressed that "they have tried to impose something on us." He believes that "it has not been a goodwill effort toward Central American countries, rather a multilateral action in which third countries (the four Contadora countries) have prepared a document that they try to impose as binding on the five Central American countries." President Duarte hopes that a document will be drafted that guarantees El Salvador's right to sovereignty. He said: "If this is done, I will be ready to sign it."

Duarte, who plans to officially visit Spain in January, said that he will ask for "Spain's political support for the democratic process we are carrying out." He will also seek trade and industrial ties, and financial aid, particularly investments in El Salvador.

MERECEN INVITES FMLN-FDR TO PARTICIPATE

PA200256 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Nov 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Dr Juan Ramon Rosales y Rosales, secretary general and ideologist of the Stable Centrist Republican Movement, Merecen, yesterday presented us with a document in which, after a brief discussion of President Duarte's efforts to achieve peace and events that have taken place in the past few days, opens the party to the rebels so that they can participate in the nation's political activity.

What Merecen fundamentally states is the following: In view of the aforementioned statements, Merecen offers to open the doors of the party to the FMLN-FDR and to give them its protection and guarantees with its name and emblem, with all the seriousness that this entails, of which the people are well aware. Therefore, Merecen completes the offer by informing the FMLN-FDR that because it would be difficult for that organization to meet the legal requirements to participate in the future electoral event because they lack the time to do so, and especially becuase its members at this time lack the guarantees to carry out legal processes at the Central Electoral Council, it proposes to concede to them 50 percent of their deputy candidates positions, and 50 percent of the candidates to the municipal councils that Merecen will present to the honorable Central Electoral Council.

Merecen, upon making this patriotic offer to the FMLN-FDR, is only attempting to collaborate in the effort to achieve national peace, and therefore its only condition is that, as of 25 November 1984, the FMLN-FDR abstain from carrying out military operations; the party also asks the Armed Forces for maximum understanding in this delicate affair, an understanding of Merecen's sacrifice, and that they abstain also, as of the date stated, from carrying out military operations.

ARMY SURVEILLANCE SAID TO THWART FMLN-FDR PLANS

PA200307 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] The effectiveness of the surveillance carried out by troops from all of the garrisons in the eastern zone on the Pan American and Coastal Highways has thwarted the plans of the FMLN-FDR subversives, according to military spokesmen. These extremist groups threatened drivers and passengers with death, the destruction of their vehicles, demands for money, letting air out of tires, and other actions to create terror.

As the Army increased its infantry surveillance with aerial support, the subversives withdrew from the two most important highways, the Pan American and Coastal Highways, according to the report from military authorities. The extremists, in response to the reaction of the garrisons throughout the entire eastern zone along the two highways mentioned, opted to seek other routes, paralyzing transportation between small towns and departmental capitals. "At no time did they face Army troops," military spokesmen said, "because the first thing they do when they have accomplished destruction tasks, kidnappings, murders, damages, thefts, assaults, etc., is flee in disarray to the caves, arms caches, or forests," according to our sources.

Hundreds of foreigners who have come to our country to participate in or observe the development of the 11th international fair are aware of all of these reports.

Despite the threats and damages caused by the terrorist groups, transportation was endangered but was never totally paralyzed by the actions of those who act with premeditation and treachery when they have advantage, according to the authorities' report. Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez yesterday called on the extremist groups to refrain from attacking vehicles and to cooperate in fulfilling the Salvadoran people's desire for peace.

TROOPS' CONTROL OF HIGHWAYS STABILIZES TRAFFIC

PA172140 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Excerpt] The "Torola IV" antiguerrilla operations in northern Morazan Department are now in their 27th consecutive day.

According to military reports supplied this morning, the bridge built over the Torola River, which was practically completed last Wednesday, has permitted passage to the civilian areas in northern Morazan Department. As may be recalled, the bridge was blown up around 3 years ago, seriously affecting the development of the northern area of that department. However, military sources have indicated that the civilian population in northern Morazan Department, where antiguerrilla operations are still under way, will remain under strict Armed Forces control. Movement of civilians will be restricted, as an effort will be made to establish strict controls over the movement of residents in northern Morazan Department. Civilian sources have confirmed this information, according to which the transport of food and other household products will also be placed under Armed Forces' control. According to military sources in San Francisco Gotera, this will be done so that the civilian population will not collaborate with the extremist elements or, much less, with the leftist guerrillas who, posing as civilian residents, might transport their own food along normal routes.

As for the fighting in northern Morazan, it has been learned that armed actions have been taking place since Thursday north of Perquin and San Fernando.

Meanwhile, FMLN guerrillas have reported for the third consecutive day the penetration of Honduran troops into Salvadoran territory in support of Salvadoran troops. This information has been denied in San Francisco Gotera, especially by commando detachment officers.

Meanwhile, in eastern El Salvador, traffic has definitely been restored and normalized from San Miguel, La Union, San Francisco Gotera, Usulutan, and El Amatillo on the border. It was confirmed this morning that 23 vehicles from Costa Rica, Panama, and Nicaragua have begun moving along the military route en route to either San Salvador or northern Central America. Army units are still patrolling and guarding large areas of the international highways -- the Pan American Highway, the military route, and the Coastal Highway.

GUERRILLA ATTACKS CAUSE TRAFFIC, POWER CUTS

PA161402 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] Residents of the eastern Departments of La Union, Morazan, San Miguel, and Usulutan started their day without the essential electric power in the wake of last night's attack by extremists, who blew up several power lines and primary pylons holding high tension cables. This is part of a report provided by the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, to YSKL's news center this morning.

As a result of electric power cuts and in view of the lack of an adequate power plant in the National Administration for Telecommunications, ANTEL, which is located in Usulutan, the department capital is totally incommunicado this morning. Other sources reported that ANTEL's plant is not operating and thus telephone and telegraph communications with the department's capital, which is the home of a great hero of the Republic, has been interrupted. It was confirmed that as a result of rebel attacks on electrical pylons, the Usulutan Department areas of Berlin, Mercedes Umana, (Escanzuelas), and El Triunfo detour were the most affected.

Meanwhile, Atonal Battalion operations continue in various areas in Usulutan Department and traffic between Santiago de Maria and Usulutan continues to be disrupted for the third day in a row in the face of rebel threats. Traffic on the Coastal Highway between Usulutan and that capital continues to be disrupted.

More reports indicate that the eastern Department of San Miguel was left without the essential electric power, especially the towns in the northern and southern regions of the department. However, the department's capital of San Miguel still has electric power. Power to that city is being enforced by the fuel-operated turbo-generator that operates in the outskirts of San Miguel to service the industrial, banking, and business sectors.

Traffic toward the department's northern area is still at a standstill according to reports from the General Transport Directorate. In addition, Army units continue to carry out an antiguerrilla operation from the vicinity of the Lolotique turnoff toward the north in search of rebels who also impeded traffic yesterday afternoon by deflating vehicle tires and by demanding war taxes. As reported, this was when Army patrols detected the rebels. A clash ensued and the extremists sustained three casualties. It was also confirmed that four private vehicles were destroyed on the stretch between El Transito and the area known as El Brazo Detour in San Miguel Department yesterday afternoon.

Other reports from La Union Department confirm that international traffic, especially trucks in the El Amatillo border area, has been paralyzed since Monday. In the face of extremist threats, drivers of about 20 trailers are afraid to transit Salvadoran highways, especially the Military Route and the Pan American Highway. Reports from the country's eastern area confirm that the "Torola IV" operation is still being implemented and has just entered its fourth week. Reports also state that a detailed report on clashes and casualties inflicted on the FMLN will be issued in the next few hours.

A civilian spokesperson confirmed that transportation between San Francisco Gotera, San Miguel, and this capital is irregular. In the face of extremist threats, bus drivers do not dare provide the service.

In the country's central area, northern San Salvador Department was left without electric power after guerrillas dynamited several high tension pylons last night near km 27 on the northern trunk highway. The localities of El Paisnal, Aguilares, and other areas along the northern Trunk Highway were also affected.

In the capital, law enforcement authorities reported that three bullet-ridden bodies were discovered at various points in the city. Reports state that it is believed that this is the work of common thieves.

In view of the situation that is affecting the national coffee sector, the National Association of Private Enterprise, ANEP, made the following statement: ANEP has repeatedly outlined to the supreme government of the Republic not only the difficult problems facing coffee growers in general, but also proposals on alternate solutions to those problems.

Political leaders have said that a legislative decree is being drafted this week to repeal what is known as (Incafe) because that sector continues to monopolize the export and trading of coffee.

Further reports from Chalatenango Department in the country's central region indicate that this department has experienced much the same situation as northern San Salvador Department. Last night, extremists blew up electrical pylons as well as high tension cables connected to power transformers in Chalatenango near the km marker 27. All of Chalatenango is without electricity today.

Meanwhile, antiguerrilla operations that were being implemented in northern Chalatenango Department ended yesterday afternoon. A great number of weapons were seized from the extremists including an 81-mm mortar, at least 100 lbs of explosive material, ammunition, and 15 AR-15 rifles, according to military reports.

VENCEREMOS REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE

FL192218 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1803 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The process of dialogue and peace in El Salvador are victories of the Salvadoran people and the democratic and revolutionary forces which the FMLN represent. This statement was made by Miguel Angel Castillo, representative of the newspaper VENCEREMOS, official FMLN organ in El Salvador, who denied that peace in his country could be attributed to President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

During an interview at the close of the fourth national Revolutionary Workers Party [PRT] congress, Castillo said that the FMLN would continue giving significant blows to the regime's forces and U.S. military advisers.

Castilio added that the second joint committee would soon be held in La Palma as part of negotiations to end the internal conflict, through the signing of accords between the government and the FMLN.

FMLN-FDR REAFFIRMS DECISION TO CONTINUE DIALOGUE

PA191531 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Excerpt] On 14 November, there was a public debate in the United States between our FMLN-FDR alliance and representatives of the Duarte regime. During the debate, our alliance told the U.S. people about the causes of the Salvadoran conflict and our firm decision to participate in a dialogue to find a just political solution. During the debate, our fronts made it clear that the Salvadoran Government has not had the political will to eradicate the death squads of the oligarchy. On 30 October, FDR President Dr Quillermo Manuel Ungo stated that our alliance presented our people's proposal for a meeting of the mixed commission. Duarte has not answered this proposal, thus creating doubts that he is really in charge of the executive branch.

Duarte has said that our successful operations in Suchitoto and in the eastern part of the country are evidence of a guerrilla show of force, but he says nothing about the Army operations against Morazan and Chalatenango. In spite of all this, our people are advancing on the road to peace. Fruitless Army operations only serve to make evident the regime's desperate efforts to achieve a position of force to exhibit at the meeting of the mixed commission.

Our fronts have made specific proposals to advance on the road to dialogue and peace. The regime has not responded to these proposals. To further advance on the road to peace, the people must join the struggle and add vigor to efforts aimed at making the conflict more humane. This must be done to secure true democratic liberties. The Salvadoran Government once again has the floor. We want peace with dignity.

Yankees, hands off El Salvador and Central America.

FMLN CLAIMS 386 ARMY CASUALTIES IN NOVEMBER

PA191632 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Your attention, please, Salvadoran people. Your attention, please, national and international news media: We have received the following report of the military activities of our guerrilla forces during the month of November:

Our forces inflicted 386 casualties on Duarte's puppet Army. The Army casualties include four cadets, one lieutenant, and one captain, for a total of six officers.

In addition, we downed three helicopters, damaged four helicopters and one airplane, sabotaged one train, and dismantled a communications center.

Our forces recovered the following war materiel: 21 rifles, 3 M-79 grenade launchers, 1 M-60 machine gun, and 2 PRC-77 radios.

As long as there is poverty, oppression, and exploitation, there will be a struggle by the pepole. Our arms are the guarantee of peace.

FMLN ATTACKS 'TOROLA IV', CLAIMS SUCCESS

PA162346 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Our revolutionary army has attained new victories in Morazan after the defeat of the U.S. military tactics involving helicopters [tacticas norteamericanas helitransportadas], after the annihilation of strategic Army commanders, the arch-criminals and massacrers of our people, and after the annihilation of the archcriminal Domingo Monterrosa.

Attention, we have a report on a bold blow dealt to various positions of the ill-named Arce Battalion, better known under the name of the gringo ambassador in Honduras, the John Dimitri Negroponte Battalion. Much attention, here is the report from Morazan. Our blows to wear out the dictatorship's special troops have increased.

At 2350 on Wednesday, 14 November, FMLN guerrillas who are members of the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ], supported by units of our Weapons' Support Battalion [Batallon de Armas de Apoyo] and using mortars and light cannons, dealt a terrible blow to enemy positions in Perquin as part of the "Torola IV" enemy operation. This was an attack on enemy positions in Cerro Gigante, Cerro Pericon, Cerro Pelon, and the Perquin cemetery.

Enemy positions at Cerro Pelon were completely destroyed, and our fighters fired on the command post of the ill-named Arce Battalion, as well as the post where the Weapons' Support Battalion [as heard] was located.

Radio Venceremos reports to our people that so far 21 casualties have been inflicted on the enemy. This is the first report that Radio Venceremos has received on the results of this attack. The breakdown of these 21 is 7 soldiers killed and 14 wounded; we repeat, 7 soldiers killed and 14 wounded. According to reports received by Radio Venceremos, 21 casualties were inflicted on the ill-named Arce Battalion. In the next few hours we will give more information of this BRAZ attack on the ill-named Arce Battalion.

We report to our people that at 0250 on Thursday 15 November, our military units withdrew from the attacked positions. This attack greatly increases the number of casualties inflicted on the enemy during the so-called "Torola IV" operation, which has entailed such a high cost for the dictatorship in materiel and human losses, particularly as to the archcriminal military leaders who headed this operation.

Our military forces are successfully carrying out their plan of attrition of the elite troops of the puppet dictatorship. Despite the air support and the fire power supplied by the United States, none of their operations have succeeded.

We also report that, as a result of this attack, Colonel Esteban, commander of the Arce Battalion, has begun to abduct dozens of Perquin inhabitants in reprisal, because he feels unable to achieve any results against our forces.

Up to this moment, our guerrilla groups have been inflicting an average of from seven to eight casualties daily on the "Torola IV" troops, the defeated "Torola IV." Revolution or death! We will win! BRAZ brigade, mission accomplished! We also report that these 21 casualties inflicted on the ill-named Arce Battalion include an officer. Among the casualties inflicted on the Arce Battalion there is one officer of that battalion trained by the gringos. This operation was another great defeat for the U.S. plans and those of Paul Gorman and the Yankee advisers.

Gorman was right in coming to El Salvador a few hours ago in a surprise visit to meet urgently with the Yankee advisers in the face of the dismal situation of his plans and his puppet troops. Gorman, the chief of the gringo troops in the Southern Command, visited El Salvador a few hours ago to confirm how a proud people beat their oppressors.

GUATEMALA

ARMY, POLICE FORCES SENT TO MEXICAN BORDER

PA182148 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 14 Nov 84 p 2 A

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 13 Nov (ENFOPRENSA) -- A considerable number of troops from the Army, the National Police and the Treasury Police have been sent to the Mexican border and to the main highways leading to the capital, Guatemalan sources reported here today. An Army spokesman said that the joint operations center, which coordinates the police and Army forces, is conducting search and control operations in densely populated zones, adding that more details on the reasons for this national campaign will be released in the future. Treasury Police Director Colonel Marco Castellanos said that special patrols and operations have been carried out in the border zones, where strict search and control missions are being conducted.

SPOKESMAN DENIES ARMY CROSSED MEXICAN BORDER

PA200112 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico's EL SOL DE MEXICO newspaper has published statements attributed to Catholic Bishop (Samuel Ruiz) in which he claims that the Guatemalan Army entered Mexican territory around 60 times in less than a year. Father (Ruiz), who is bishop of San Cristobal, Las Casas, was quoted as saying that those territorial violations were not officially reported in Mexico due to the fear of military retaliation in the area. He also said that among the 38 people murdered in April, following an attack on the (Quitadero) refugee camp, some were Mexicans who were taken away to Guatemala and tortured. Later some of them were found floating in the (Jutiape) River.

Hector Rosales Salaverria, the official Guatemalan Army spokesman, described these reports claiming that Guatemalan soldiers entered Mexican territory as unfounded.

[Begin Rosales recording] I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate that the Guatemalan Army respects the sovereignty of neighboring countries and maintains the most cordial relations with them. Therefore, those reports are totally unfounded. [end recording]

REGIONAL TRADE TALKS SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY

PA180034 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] In the trade area, the third round of negotiations among Central American Economy Ministry officials, which was held to review the isthmus' tariff policy, was suspended today in San Salvador.

The talks were interrupted and no date has been set to resume them. Cesar Alcides Soto Herrera, Guatemala's deputy economy minister, explained the causes of this suspension.

[Begin Soto Herrera recording -- broadcast in progress] ...Some problems with these negotiations due to Nicaragua's absence, as its representative did not show up at the negotiations until yesterday. As a result of this, the Costa Rican delegation refused to continue with these negotiations, which were thus suspended at noon today. This endangers the tripartite meeting slated for 23 November, at which the results in this negotiation were to have been analyzed along with a draft agreement previously circulated by the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration [SIECA]. [end recording]

BANK PRESIDENT ON PARALLEL EXCHANGE MARKET

PA180109 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Explaining the implementation of a parallel exchange market in the course of delivering a speech last night on a radio and television network, the head of state, General Oscar Mejia Victores, also explained the national economic crisis. The views expounded in that speech were further expanded this afternoon at a news conference held by Oscar Alvarez Marroquin, president of the Bank of Guatemala, who reviewed the decline of the national economy. During his presentation, the bank president said that although the government's current forecasts do not contemplate a decline in the GNP, they do contemplate its stagnation.

While discussing the implications that the implementation of this parallel exchange market is expected to have, Alvarez Marroquin said the following:

"We feel that the free-market sale of certain foreign exchanges produced by activities such as tourism and export trade will somehow provide incentives for a greater production of those goods. In other words, it will provide incentives to export-oriented production, and we think it will also encourage tourism. We know this is not the only solution and if there are problems involving an uncertain situation or any of the various other problems with which all of us are already familiar, that is a (?deterrent) for tourism. However, as things have gradually improved, and continue to do so, we think tourism and production will be encouraged.

"Moreoever, it cannot be denied that the price in national currency of a certain imported good or imported goods produced with imported inputs might increase. This is (?logical) to the extent that these goods are not on the market for [words indistinct]. We think this is regrettable, but we also think that this situation will lead to a process of import replacement. In other words, if the prices of imported shirts are increased, some people will undoubtedly stop buying imported shirts and will turn to the national product. We think this will have a positive effect on the situation."

Alvarez Marroquin also said that the implementation of the parallel exchange market should not be misinterpreted. "I would also like to explain that this measure is neither a flotation or a devaluation. These two conditions are perfectly justified in the monetary law and the present case is neither. We are simply putting into practice something that is already contemplated under the law, and was already implemented in 1962. In law it is called an emergency system for international transfers, but technically it is known as a multiple-exchange-rate system."

According to the bank president, the government thinks that this system will favor the repatriation of capital.

"Whoever brings capital into the free market will not be asked where this capital came from. We will not ask any names; we are not interested. Now, the banks might perhaps want to know who they are doing business with. Because if I represent a private bank and you come to sell me a check or a draft (?bought) in dollars, I would want to know who you are, where I can find you [words indistnct] (?where you got) these funds. So the banks might request whatever information they deem necessary. As for us, we are not interested in knowing who is repatriating (?funds). [Words indistinct]. I do not think that the participation of the Central American Bank is necessary becuase the advantage of this mechanism is precisely the fact that it favors the return of funds without asking any questions. If the Central American Bank is involved, logically, this bank (?must share among) all the Central American countries, but if these resources come to Guatemala, they will be used here. I feel, therefore, that this mechanism is more advantageous."

According to Alvarez Marroquin, the IMF need not react in any specific way in the face of the implementation of this parallel market in Guatemala. "We have a contingent loan agreement with the IMF. We have asked them to come over to complete an economic revision of this program but they have refused to do so. So this agreement is virtually nonexistent because they have refused to come over to complete a revision despite the fact that we have requested this in writing. They have refused to come. So we do not believe there will be any reaction on their part. Moreoever, that agreement is about to expire. That agreement expires on 31 December 1984, so we feel it is not all that important. Furthermore, we feel that the implementation of this measure will somehow facilitate the adjustment process sought through the agreement signed with the IMF, as this measure evidently tends to restrict the import of those goods which are not deemed essential."

BRIEFS

POLITICAL FRONT CREATED -- Cesar Augusto Toledo Penate, secretary of the United Revolutionary Front, FUR, has announced the formation of a single front made up of three political sectors: the 20 October Movement [Movimiento 20 de Octubre], the United Revolutionary Front, and the Humanist Movement for Democratic Integration, MHID. These three parties will work under the FUR name. [Excerpt] [Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 13 Nov 84 p 5 PA]

HONDURAS

ECONOMY SECRETARY VIEWS GUATEMALAN TRADE AGREEMENT

PA200126 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Honduras and Guatemala will not be able to resume their trade relations in the near future due to the domestic currency measures that the economic authorities of Guatemala are adopting to prevent a devaluation of the quetzal. Consequently, the exchange of the ratifications documents of the bilateral trade agreement has been suspended until Guatemala officially announces what specific measures it will adopt.

Honduran Economy Secretary Juan Miguel Orellana Maldonado said on this that he had no official information yet, only what has been reported by the international news agencies on the establishment of a parallel currency market in Guatemala, which would affect our exports. One cannot say that the commercial relations have been suspended because the bilateral agreement is not yet in force, he said. We are waiting for the corresponding information and only the exchange of notes has been suspended, he added.

Orellana Maldonado said that the Cental American Monetary Council may today complete the processing of the report on Guatemala's currency measures, which will be the initial step in the devaluation of the quetzal.

When asked how a Guatemalan currency devaluation would affect Honduras, he said that it would be similar to imposing a tax on Honduran exports to that country, which would make Honduran goods more expensive in Guatemala. He did not discard the possibility that Honduras could impose similar restrictions on imports from Guatemala, but said that this will depend on the evaluation of the Guatemalan Government's measures.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT PROTEST NOTE TO U.S. ON CONTRA ATTACKS

PA170157 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Foreign Ministry protest note to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, signed in Managua on 16 November by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman -- read by Manuel Espinoza from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] I address you regarding the following criminal actions:

On 14 November at 0700 a group of approximately 300 mercenaries at the service of your government attacked La Sorpresa cooperative, 400 km north of Jinotega. The attack was carried out with mortar fire, RPG-2 rocket launchers, other various weapons, and with incendiary bombs. In the shelling of the area's rural children's center, which was later set on fire, 16-month-old Jose Rodolfo Ruiz and 4-year-old Carlos Jose Mejia were murdered. Twelve other persons were also murdered during this attack.

Meanwhile, on the morning of 15 November a group of these same criminal bands directed by your government attacked the Ernesto Acuna agricultural cooperative, 10 km northeast of La Dalia. This group was repelled by the militia forces stationed in the area. In this criminal attack, four peasants were murdered.

These barbaric actions are a direct consequence of the official policy of state terrorism imposed by the U.S. Administration against Nicaragua and which has already cost the lives of hundreds of Nicaraguans, among whom we must stress the massacre of children and defenseless civilians. The fact that the mercenary forces at the service of your government have vented their powerlessness against a rural children's center reflects the degree of moral deterioration into which the U.S. Administration has fallen and is a shameful example of the so-called selective use of violence and the policy of neutralization as proposed in the criminal document "Manual of Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare," drafted and distributed by the Central Intelligence Agency to incite criminal actions against the Nicaraguan people. I must underscore that these criminal and cowardly attacks against the cooperatives of poor and humble peasants shows the powerlessness of those who are incapable of facing the firm determination of our people to heroically defend our revolution and, therefore, choose civilian and production targets in an attempt to sow terror and anxiety among the Nicaraguan people.

These facts are further proof of the recent charges by my government regarding the plans drafted by the CIA aimed at hindering the harvest of coffee in the regions of Matagalpa and Jinotega in an attempt to increase the economic aggression against my country.

In presenting my formal and strong protest because of this latest and undescribable action of mass extermination against the Nicaraguan civilian population, my government demands of the U.S. Administration an immediate halt to its policy of state terrorism, which violates the most basic norms of international law, the strict fulfillment of the order issued by International Court of Justice on 10 May, and, consequently, an end to military and paramilitary activities against Nicaragua.

Sincerely, Miguel D'Escoto Brockman

PSN'S EVERTZ APPROVES OF 'STATE OF ALERT'

PA191902 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Adolfo Evertz, member of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN, has said that the state of alert decreed by the revolutionary government is necessary at this time, due to the attacks the country is currently facing.

[Begin recording] This is why we fully agree that the alert decreed by our Government of National Reconstruction is necessary and opportune, and that the Nicaraguan people should respond to this call for national alert by joining forces in every area. This should include areas related to the military defense of our homeland and our revolution and, in the political field, by doing everything possible to unify our nation's popular and progressive sectors around our popular revolution. This is why we believe that in view of the threats and the escalation of attacks against Nicaragua, all of our people should be ready to respond to the call that our Defense Ministry and government authorities may issue at any moment, so that the Nicaraguan people can respond in unison in repelling the enemy and defending our homeland and national sovereignty. [end recording]

TIRADO LOPEZ FAVORS POLITICAL SOLUTION WITH U.S.

PA191730 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, has stressed that the invaders will be defeated by popular organization. If U.S. troops invade Nicaragua, they will be defeated because our people are ready to face a U.S. attack, Tirado Lopez said during the inauguration of the Second Carlos Fonseca Seminar on Economy. He made this statement before 170 members of popular, professional, and labor organizations as part of an extensive analysis of the current escalation of U.S. attacks on our country.

Tirado Lopez said that a possible U.S. invasion is not a Nicaraguan invention, stressing that U.S. State Department and Pentagon officials themselves have reiterated that an invasion of Nicaragua cannot be ruled out.

Commander Tirado also reiterated the Nicaraguan Government's willingness to find peaceful solutions to the conflict, through serious negotiations in which the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination is respected. Commander Tirado Lopez said: The Sandinist people's revolution can coexist with the United States and all its neighbors if our sovereignty is respected and we are allowed to reconstruct our country in peace.

Tirado said: We believe that a political agreement would be the best solution. He also said that Nicaragua does not want an invasion, and hence has spoken at the United Nations, has been participating in talks in Manzanillo, Contadora, and wherever else deemed necessary.

Unfortunately, the Reagan administration favors a military solution and has refused to sign the Contadora Document, reviving the Monroe Doctrine, Commander Tirado stressed. He added: However, we will counter that doctrine with Sandino's, which is nationalistic, Latin American, anti-imperialist, supports self-determination, nonintervention, respect for sovereignty, and is opposed to the U.S. Government's warmongering diplomacy.

COMMANDER DORA TELLEZ DISCUSSES U.S. INTERVENTION

PA182058 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] In an interview published by the Mexican daily UNOMASUNO, Commander Dora Maria Tellez cautioned that all Central America will be thrown into a state of agitation if the U.S. Government implements its interventionist policy against Nicaragua.

The current situation in our country is a source of concern because now that Ronald Reagan has been reelected, the United States does not have much to lose by trying to destroy the revolutionary process. [sentence as heard]

Regarding the future Nicaraguan constitution, the commander said that the essence of this constitution was decided on during a summit meeting on the political parties and that it will not be in contradiction with national policies.

Regarding the U.S. Government's rehetorical statements on an alleged Nicaraguan arms buildup, Commander Tellez said that Nicaragua buys weapons from whoever offers the best price and in the framework of the right that all countries have to guarantee their national security and sovereignty.

U.S. SAID TO VIOLATE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

PA150220 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Interview with Dr Hernaldo Zuniga Montenegro, Supreme Court Justice and member of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, PCDN, with unidentified Radio Sandino reporter in Managua; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr Zuniga, from a legal viewpoint, what is your opinion about a U.S. military intervention against our country?

[Zuniga] Historically speaking, first of all, a U.S. intervention would constitute a repetition of all aggressive U.S. actions committed against Nicaragua in the past. Second, it would constitute a most flagrant violation of the laws of international relations outlined in the UN and OAS Charters and in the International Court of Justice' Constitution. In sum, it would constitute a clear and flagrant violation of all international agreements. We cannot believe such a violation is possible given that we have supported the Contadora Group efforts which have created hope and expectation for the solution of problems through diplomatic means. All countries of the world, excluding Latin American countries, have agreed that all the problems can be completely solved through Contadora Group efforts. Those efforts are based on a framework of international law and justice. As I said, this is reflected in all those charters, of which both Nicaragua and the United States are signatories.

[Reporter] As a PCDN member, what do you think the stand of the seven political parties that participated in the elections should be in the face of a possible U.S. invasion?

[Zuniga] The seven parties that participated must react to that possibility in an appropriate and positive way in view of the votes they received. The fact that the Nicaraguan people cast as many votes as they did for the top three parties in the elections shows that they support the policies of those parties. The Nicaraguan people voted en masse in response to an essentially democratic and pure electoral process and to show their support.

As a result, an important and strong spirit of unity prevails among the Nicaraguan people. Any aggression, harassment, or policy against [words indistinct] that were established in those elections also constitute violations of the rights and sovereignty of all the Nicaraguan people.

[Reporter] What do you think, about violations of our territorial waters by U.S. war vessels and their Air Force?

[Zuniga] From the international legal viewpoint, they also constitute a flagrant violation of international agreements. In fact, independent of the outcome of U.S. elections, the U.S. people repudiate their country's foreign policy. Thousands of groups from political, economic, social, and religious sectors have voiced their repudiation of that policy.

I do not believe that President Reagan won the kind of victory that he did based on approval of his foreign policy. U.S. people in the main voted to support the country's internal policy, economic progress, to satisfy the vanity of one of the most powerful nations in the world, and so on. I do not believe that Reagan can assume that his electoral victory reflects an unconditional support for his foreign policy, much less for his policy toward Nicaragua.

OPPOSITION SAYS U.S. INVASION WOULD SERVE USSR

PA150054 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2006 GMT 14 Nov 84

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Text] San Jose, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Spokesmen for the political opposition to the Sandinist regime today asked the United States not to invade Nicaragua because that measure "would serve Moscow's strategic interests."

Alfredo Cesar, who was president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank following the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, announced that he will soon travel to Washington accompanied by Arturo Cruz, leader of the Democratic Coordinating Board, and other opposition members to present their views "on the Soviet trap in Nicaragua."

Cesar, who in July founded the "Recovery and Reconciliation Movement" together with Cruz and Eden Pastora, stressed that "we have always been opposed to a U.S. invasion of Nicaraguan territory."

The spokesman for the political opposition in this city acknowledged that it was important for the United States to "inform" Cuba and the Soviet Union that it will not allow the Sandinists to obtain MIG planes "because if the United States stands by idly, it will lose credibility in the eyes of its friends all over the world."

Cesar said that if the destruction of the Soviet-built vessels by a bombing attack "is unavoidable," that action should not serve as a prelude to a landing of Marines to oust the Sandinist regime.

During a breakfast meeting with the press in this capital, Alfredo Cesar said that "if the United States were to land in Nicaragua, the majority of the people who presently oppose the government would have to support the FSLN in defending the country."

Speaking about Nicaragua's future, Cesar said that regardless of whether there is an agreement between the great powers for geopolitical reasons, and regardless of possible agreements among the region's countries, through the mediation of the Contadora Group, Nicaraguans will not be content."

According to the opposition politician, there remains the possibility of an uprising by the people, as happened against Somoza in 1979, but this time in opposition to the FSLN.

According to Cesar, this uprising would be based on a political plan that would encompass all of the important sectors in the political, religious, civilian, and labor spheres, "that would present to the world a responsible and democratic alternative government in order to end the conflict."

Otherwise, "we believe that the Soviet strategists will soon attempt to bring the conflict between Nicaragua and the United States to a head, in order to blame the fall of the Managua regime on U.S. intervention rather than on the failure of the system," Cesar added.

USSR AMBASSADOR AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

FL152153 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2120 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] San Jose, 15 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The United States is interested in blocking aid to Nicaragua to undermine its revolution, but we are not going to give it the opportunity, USSR Ambassador to Costa Rica Yuriy Pavlov warned here today. The ambassador pointed out to NOTIMEX that it (the United States) had stifled the revolution in Grenada, but the same thing will not happen in Nicaragua. He said the Soviet Union determinedly supports Contadora in its efforts to achieve peace in Central American through dialogue, and acknowledged that the effort undertaken by Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela is the only alternative to finding a solution to the ongoing conflict among countries in the isthmus.

However, he said, a decisive element is missing in the efforts, and that is the support that must be given by the United States, which is trying to block the negotiations.

Pavlov said that from all indications the peace and cooperation document will be signed by the Central American foreign ministers. He recalled that Nicaragua had accepted it without reservations, while Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras had changed their attitude and had torpedoed the document by making changes that are unacceptable to the Managua government. There is evidence, the Soviet ambassador said, that the United States played a principal role in the change of attitude inasmuch as it has profound objections to the Contadora Document.

VISITING HUNGARIAN LEADER EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY

PA160401 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Shortly before leaving Nicaragua, Imre Pozsgay, a member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, said that Nicaragua has a right to defend its revolution from an internal or external attack. Pozsgay, who headed a delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front that visited Nicaragua for 5 days, said that Hungary is in solidarity with the Sandinist revolution and condemns any adventures that may endanger the achievements of the revolution. He added that the rhetoric used by the Reagan administration to try to justify an aggression against Nicaragua is not worthy of belief and stressed that during his stay in Nicaragua he had seen that the Nicaraguan revolution is being seriously threatened by the United States.

The Hungarian delegation will now visit Mexico, where it will meet with social and political sectors of the Mexican capital city. With these groups the delegation will discuss the situation Nicaragua is experiencing because of the U.S. interventionist.

COMMANDER HENRY RUIZ HEADS DELEGATION TO GDR

PA200242 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0108 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Communique issued by the General Directorate of Information and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction at Government House in Managua on 19 November -- read by correspondent Sandra Perez]

[Text] The General Directorate of Information and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction reports to the Nicaraguan people that a delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua left for the GDR today, 19 November. The delegation is headed by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz Hernandez, Nicaragua's planning minister. The members of the Nicaraguan delegation will meet with their GDR ounterparts during a meeting of the mixed commission that was established to promote cooperation and trade between the two countries. It will also hold work meetings with representatives of the governments of the countries in the socialist community. The delegation was seen off at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Managua, 19 November 1984

Fifty years later...Sandino still lives.

[Signed] General Directorate of Information and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

CIA REPORTEDLY RECRUITING PUERTO RICANS FOR FDN

PA131617 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] San Juan, Puerto Rico -- The CIA has hired Puerto Rican mercenaries to add them to the Nicaraguan Democratic force, FDN, which is attacking Nicaragua from Honduras. This charge was made by Enrique Colon, president of the Committee for Solidarity with Central America. In remarks to a local station, Colon said that the recruited Puerto Ricans will be sent to the Honduran-Nicaraguan border region and that they will earn a salary that was not specified. However, he stressed that the recruitment has become possible due to the high level of unemployment -- 22 percent -- that exists in Puerto Rico. This is not the first time that the CIA has recruited Puerto Rican mercenaries to use them in its dirty war against Nicaragua. A few months ago, the Sandinist government reported that the body of Hector Jose Torres, of Puerto Rico, was among those of a group of counterrevolutionaries killed in action.

CDN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA150042 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 84

["Excerpts" of communique issued by the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board in Managua; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] For over 2 years, and more intensively since December, 1983, the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] has demanded a national dialogue as the ideal civic instrument to overcome the serious problems affecting Nicaraguans and to attain peace, democracy, stability and progress for the nation. Regrettably, our patriotic and civic efforts went unneeded for 9 invaluable months, causing an aggravation of the national crisis.

The CDN notes with pleasure that its continuous call for a national dialogue was at last echoed by most of the parties that registered for the electoral process and that, in consequence, talks were scheduled to achieve peace, the country's stability, and the nation's progress.

Prior to these sessions, the CDN publicly stated its belief that for this initiative to have the desired results, it should have the following characteristics:

A. The dialogue should lead to an agreement before a democratic electoral process was initiated.

B. The main participants in the dialogue should be from the country's political sectors.

C. Guarantors of the agreements and mediators acceptable to the parties involved should be appointed.

Although the CDN's positions were not accepted by the government party and were only partially accepted by the other invited parties, the CDN, once again demonstrating its characteristic flexibility, decided en masse to participate in that initiative, contributing to the first three sessions by helping to draft regulations and a tentative working agenda.

The CDN reiterates its request that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction give the necessary support to this patriotic initiative, which is a true national dialogue, and that it fully support a reorganization of this dialogue in form and substance, as we have suggested, thereby facilitating the achievement of worthwhile results that are conducive to the mutual understanding that will in turn lead to real solutions to the serious crisis that afflicts Nicaragua. This will also allow the agreements reached to legitimately serve to dissuade those who advocate military intervention.

PSC'S AVENDANO REAFFIRMS NEED FOR DIALOGUE

PA160028 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Fanor Avendano, leader of the Social Christian Party of Nicaragua, has said that he agrees with statements made by Dr Arturo Cruz.

[Begin recording] [Avendano] Well, we also support a national dialogue. I believe that we have something in common. We believe that a national dialogue is the only alternative to resolve the problems in Nicaragua, and if the FSLN does not worry about the dialogue, then resolving the problems would take much longer and would result in a military action.

[Reporter] Mr Avendano, [words indistinct] statements made by Dr Cruz in the United States [words indistinct].

[Avendano] Dr Cruz' criticism of the United States and the president declared elected by the Supreme Electoral Council corresponds with Nicaraguan reality because Dr Cruz, like all Nicaraguans, is aware that the honly solution for Nicaragua is a dialogue. The armed solution would only bring more sorrow, death, and destruction. It would be fatal for all Nicaraguans. But, if the FSLN shows an interest in a dialogue, then it will show that it is interested in resolving the problems in Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Is there anything else you would like to add?

[Avendano] I wish to call on the FSLN and all the political forces in Nicaragua to continue the dialogue and find peace in this manner. This would prove that all these political organizations and the unions involved in a dialogue are truly interested in resolving the Nicaraguan problem. [end recording]

ARDE'S PASTORA WITHDRAWS 700 FIGHTING MEN

PA200158 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0107 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] San Jose, 19 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora, leader of a faction of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), withdraw 700 of his men from combat because he could not supply them with clothes or arms, spokesmen for that armed organization announced today.

According to the source, who made a radio-telephone call to ACAN-EFE in San Jose from Nicaraguan territory, Pastora made that decision after an unsuccessful wait for "foreign aid."

However, the military defense of the San Juan River on the Costa Rican border and positions within Nicaraguan territory are still guarded and defended by the virtually 8,000 combatants of the ARDE columns led militarily by Pastora, the source added.

The 700 combatants, all peasants, he added, planned "to engage in the struggle against the Marxist regime of Managua, but it was impossible to give them sustenance or even to feed them."

In San Jose the Costa Rican Red Cross authorities said that although they had no such information they are preparing to receive the former combatants who will possibly cross the San Juan River tomorrow.

PASTORA DESCRIBES ARDE'S COROZO HILL ACTION

PA181252 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Statement by Commander in Chief of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Eden Pastora Gomez to the Armed Forces in Sarapiqui on 16 November]

[Text] At 0500 on 5 November in a place known as El Corozo Hill in the heart of Nicaragua's mountains in Boaco Department, a column of 72 ARDE fighters under the command of Companero Ciclon engaged approximately 800 elite troops of the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry from the communist government of Managua in combat.

The 72 ARDE anticommunist fighters were at a serious disadvantage as they fought barefoot, poorly clothed, and with various weapons. They were fighters abandoned by democratic countries. The 800 troops of the Managua communist regime had the support of modern helicopters donated by Soviet imperialism. They had every possible type of support.

At approximately 1100, Companero Ciclon heard over his inadequate communications equipment that the commander of the elite Interior Ministry troops, Deputy Commander Enrique Schmidt, had fallen in combat as our troops desperately tried to seize the command post of the Interior Ministry forces.

At 1300 on 5 November, after 8 hours of bitter fighting, our heroic ARDE columns struggling for democracy, liberty, and peace in Central America were defeated. The tragic toll was 69 dead, and 3 prisoners who have probably been murdered by now.

On 6 November the communist government of Managua, taking advantage of all of the communications media at the disposal of the Stalinist totalitarians, reported on the El Corozo battle without admitting that ARDE revolutionaries were hitting the communists in central Nicaragua, in Boaco Department.

This General Command wants to painfully report on this tragic event at El Corozo Hill where 69 companeros died heroically to rescue the Nicaraguan revolution and return it to democracy. Their deaths have become a great victory over the communist enemy that has invaded our fatherland. This has been a victory because we have shown that we can hit the enemy in the heart of our fatherland without having adequate logistical support. This has been a victory because our heroic columns eliminated, with their struggle for liberty, one big enemy of liberty: Deputy Commander Enrique Schmidt. Our forces also eliminated three sergeants, two lieutenants, and two captains. Our forces inflicted a total of 43 dead and 19 wounded. All of the enemy casualties were members of the Interior Ministry's special forces.

This has been a victory because, in spite of having been abandoned by true democrats, our peasants still continue to fight and die for our slogan: Free Fatherland or Kill!

Without totalitarianism or a return to the Somozist past!

[Signed] Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS CLASH IN NUEVA GUINEA

PA200236 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 19 Nov 84

[War Bulletin No 356 issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 19 November]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the heroic Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. At 1400, 12 October, a squad of the Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column, of the India commando unit, led by Companero (Bufalo), engaged in a clash with our people's enemy in Colonia La Providencia, Nueva Guinea jurisdiction.

2. The operation [words indistinct] peasant uprising and the pro-Soviet army suffered 10 casualties, 6 dead, and 4 wounded during the 30-minute clash.

3. We report no casualties on our side and our guerrilla members continue to fight against the FSLN, dealing overwhelming blows to the impostors who betray the one and only Sandinism. The war for Nicaragua's liberty will never stop; we will act and demand justice with a rifle in our hands to the degree that the state-party-army violate our rights! This is the only way to expel the invaders from our homeland! Free fatherland or kill!

Without totalitarianism or a return to the Somozist past!

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

CASTRO NOTES TO PASO HEAD FAIL TO INFLUENCE DECISION

PA180004 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 84

["Cuba in Sports" feature by Ivan Becerra -- recorded]

[Text] In its most recent edition, Cuban newspaper GRANMA published an article titled: "Story of a Theft". Written by National Olympic Committee President Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, it details the manipulations of the Executive Committee of the Pan American Sports Organization [PASO] to name Indianapolis as the alternate site for the 1987 games.

Manuel Gonzalez Guerra tells how PASO President Mario Vasquez Rana went to Indianapolis and made secret agreements with U.S. sports leaders behind Cuba's back. The article adds that even though Cuba had requested to be the site of the Pan American games since 1982, Mario Vasquez Rana set in motion a series of actions to sway the Executive Committee in favor of the U.S. request. Manuel Gonzalez Guerra stated that Mario Vasquez Rana had made too many commitments to the city of Indianapolis to renege on the agreement he had made behind our backs in July.

Gonzalez Guerra adds in his article, that we have filed a protest over this injustice to our people with PASO and Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee. Using all channels available to us, we will continue to protest before the world the base and premeditated plot against us to deprive us of the right to be the venue for the games, if Ecuador failed to host them. We felt that we were entitled to this by right and in recognition of the sports development in the Latin American and Caribbean nations.

"Story of a Theft" includes the texts of two personal letters sent to Mario Vasquez Rana by Cuban President Fidel Castro, alerting Vasquez Rana to the possibility that an injustice might be committed to favor the United States in the selection of the games site.

The first letter reads as follows:

Dear Vasquez Rana: I am sending you a formal letter advocating that the upcoming Pan American Games be held in Havana. I plan to write you a more personal letter later. As fellow Mexicans [Castro lived in Mexico in exile] and Latin Americans, we must strive to have that event held in Cuba. This is a just aspiration. As you know, we have been requesting it and fighting for it for many years. I know that the question of the Los Angeles Olympic Games will be mentioned, but as you know we had nothing to do with the problems that came up there. The United States boycotted the Moscow Olympics. Cuban nonparticipation at the Los Angeles games would never justify the high privilege of allowing the United States to host the next Pan American games. The only merit the United States can allege is its power, its arrogance, and its hostility towards Cuba in all areas.

We know that politics should not be mixed with sports. For that very reason, we hope that Cuba is not deprived of this just right for political reasons. No Latin American country has done more than Cuba to promote sports in the past 25 years. In a way, we represent the honor and the hopes of the Latin American peoples in sports matters.

I know that the United States will bring up economic questions in seeking to host the games. I must say to you, that we are not interested in economic benefits that may accrue from this event, and that we have no objections to having the PASO administer the games and make the decisions regarding them, if Cuba could host them.

We hope that an injustice is not committed against our people. We are sure that we have your understanding and solidarity. I know that there will be difficulties; but this is a time of testing for you and for us, which we must face with dignity and courage. Forgive this quick and informal note, which I add to the formal letter. I do so confident of our mutual trust and friendship.

[Signed] Fidel Castro, Cuba, 25 October 1984.

Subsequently, the Cuban president sent another letter of PASO President Mario Vasquez Rana. The second letter reads as follows:

Dear Vasquez Rana: I promised to write to you again as soon as possible, but I have been very busy with the CEMA meeting, which has just finished. However, I have not forgotten our problem for a single moment. I asked Fernandez [Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers] to move up his trip and meet with you personally.

Despite your skepticism, we are going to fight. We are convinced that our stance is morally correct. Moreover, in the field of sports Cuba's prestige is internationally recognized. In many international events, we have upheld the honor of Latin American and other Third World nations. In broad sectors of the world, no one will understand why Cuba was denied its legitimate aspiration and its important position to host the games. It will not be understood either that the right was granted to the United States which has just hosted the Olympic games.

You are the deciding factor. I know how much you care about sports and how hard you have worked for the Pan American and Olympic Games movement, I also know that you are intelligent, independent, and courageous. I know you hold Cuba in esteem, and do not underestimate it. You cannot underestimate yourself either. The decision is up to you. We both know that very well.

Fidel Castro's second letter to Mario Vasquez Rana adds:

Although it may be said that everyone favors Indianapolis, that is not exactly the case despite the tremendous pressure that the United States is exerting, and despite all the finagling that has taken place at the PASO on behalf of the United States, without even so much as informing the Cuban delegate; namely, the impressive economic offers and the arrogant display of technology, installations and other means.

Once again, the games would be attended by a non-Latin American public. Again, the games would be an overwhelming and humiliating show of U.S. superiority. Again, alms would be offered to many delegations to enable them to defray the high cost of accommodation in that wealthy consumer society. Again, Latin American and Caribbean athletes would simply serve to emphasize the power, wealth, and achievement of their insatiable hosts.

Sports, PASO, and the Olympic movement were also created for the Latin American and Caribbean countries, which in terms of their human sports potential will be second to none in the world, when their talent is truly developed. However, humiliating and morally crushing those countries, for the vanity and glory of our rich northern neighbor, is no way to help them.

Our people's alleged inferiority is not of genetic or racial origin, but rather due to nutritional, educational, health, economic and technical factors. As you can see, the sudden, unusual and surprising U.S. candidacy against Cuba's legitimate rights, allegedly with unanimous support -- which if it were true, would have really been a disgrace -- has ceased to be simply a sports matter and has become a dirty political maneuver within the sports movement.

The Pan American Games were held in Chicago in 1959. The games were held again under the U.S. banner in the free associated state of Puerto Rico in 1979. The United States boycotted the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980. The Olympic Games were held in Los Angeles in 1984. The Pan American Games are to be held in Indianapolis in 1987. The Olympic Games are to be held in Seoul in 1988 under the charitable protection of U.S. troops and bases. All this is too much for decent persons all over the world and in the Olympic movement to endure.

To conclude, Fidel Castro's letter to PASO President Mario Vasquez Rana adds:

However, we harbor the hope that you will spare the sports movement a disaster, and will find an intelligent, fair, courageous, dignified, and honorable solution to the delicate situation that has arisen.

With the usual sincerity and friendship,

[Signed] Fidel Castro.

As was reported, even after recieving these letters, the PASO official, after secret manipulations, decided to name the U.S. city of Indianapolis as the alternate site for the 1987 games.

BRAVO ON CENTRAL AMERICA, UPCOMING ANPP SESSION

FL191537 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the party Central Committee and president of the People's Government National Assembly [ANPP], has condemned the aggressive U.S. policy toward Central America, which threatens military intervention in the brother country of Nicaragua. The ANPP president granted an interview to this journalist after a working visit to Villa Clara. When asked about the present international situation, Flavio Bravo said:

[Begin recording] Well, we are following the developments of the international situation and are trying to avoid aggression in Central American and Cuba. We would like it to be solved by peaceful means and to have this tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean negotiated. But everything seems to indicate that imperialism is preparing a direct attack in the area, including our country. For this reason, the way to avoid aggression is to become more powerful every day and to prepare to defend the country until the last drop of blood is shed. [end recording]

The ANPP's next 2d legislature regular session period is scheduled for 27 and 28 December, in Havan's Palace of Conventions. Regarding the agenda, which the 499 representatives from all over the country considered he said:

[Begin recording] We want to include several necessary subjects, like the reports of the Councils of State and Ministers, Pinar del Rio Province, and the Ministry of Higher Education. We are also going to discuss the proposed housing law and the labor code. Because we are at the end of the year, we will discuss next year's economic plan and budget. [end recording]

Flavio Bravo Pardo said the next ANPP session's agenda is important. He stressed the political and revolutionary character of the proposed housing law, which has created such interest among the people that is has become a generalized study circle. Flavio Bravo ended by saying the following about this important document, which Cuban representatives will debate:

[Begin recording] We believe this is one of the most significant projects of the revolution because it completes the initial ideas which created more than 1 million Cubans homeowners, under urban reform. This will turn practically all tenants into homeowners. [end of recording]

CAMACHO, KATUSHEV ATTEND BOOK STORE REOPENING

FL151938 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Starting today, Soviets who study or work in our country and Cubans who study Russian have a special unit in Old Havana that offers books ranging from literature and science to technical manuals for the study of different languages. The Maxim Gorky Book Store, located at 529 Obispos, corner of Bernaza, opposite Moderna Poesia, has reopened after being enlarged. The store, completely remodelled and provided with special furniture built in the GDR, was inaugurated as part of the activities taking place in the provincial book fair being successfully held in our capital. Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member and first secretary of the party in City of Havana Province, Konstantin Katushev, Soviet ambassador to Cuba, Jorge Hart, member of the Executive Committee of the People's Government, Havana City Province, Ruben del Valle, provincial director of culture, and other comrades attended the inauguration.

SPANISH MINISTER SIGNS PROTOCOLS IN THREE AREAS

FL191254 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Three protocols between Cuban and Spanish specialized organizations in the fields of transportation, communications, and tourism have been signed in Havana. The documents were signed by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo and minister of transportation; Pedro Guelmes, member of the Central Committee and minister of communications; Jose Luis Padron, president of the Cuban National Tourism Institute; and Enrique Baron, Spanish minister of transportation, tourism, and communications. The protocols deal with the exchange of information and experts, studies and research on transportation by specialized institutions, the training of personnel, methods of scientific research, and the exchange of ideas on information and transportation organization.

Cuba and Spain agreed to expand their cooperation concerning the merchant marine and civil aviation. They also agreed to set up bases and contacts for the exchange of historical and cultural data and documents on the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America and the 150th anniversary of the Cuban Railroad.

In communications, the Cuban and Spanish leaders dealt with the acquisition of telecommunication equipment, postal cooperation, telecommmunications, and the training of personnel.

In the area of tourism, they discussed studies on the restoration of Havana tourist attractions, joint market research projects, and exhcnages of market studies.

MANLEY-LED PNP DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS CASTRO

FL151446 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1234 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met last night with Jamaica's former Prime Minister Michael Manley, president of the People's National Party [PNP], who is visiting Cuba heading a PNP delegation.

MONTANE WELCOMES JAPANESE COMMUNIST LEADER

FL171520 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] A high-level delegation from the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] has arrived in Havana headed by Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium.

Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo member, Secretariat member, and chief of the Central Committee's general department of foreign relations, welcomed Fuwa at the Jose Marti International Airport. Also at the airport to greet the Japanese Communist delegation was Orlando Fundora, alternate Central Committee member and chief of the Central Committee's department of revolutionary orientation.

ETHIOPIAN JUSTICE MINISTER TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

FL151648 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1521 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] A delegation from Ethiopia, presided by the Minister of Law and Justice Amanuel Amde Michael, has departed for Cuba to attend a conference for justice ministers which will begin on Monday in Havana.

The Ethiopian news agency reported that at the meeting their minister would discuss both legal and economic building matters.

AL-FATAH DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL161836 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The Palestinian delegation from the Al-Fatah organization, presided by 'Abbas Zaki, member of the organization's revolutionary council, gave a press conference at the headquarters of the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization [Aalapso].

'Abbas Zaki gave a detailed description of the current situation in the Middle East, especially on the efforts under way to unite all of the Palestinian groups, a fundamental factor in the struggle against the Israeli occupiers. He said that lately, important steps had been taken to eliminate the discrepancies within the organization. He also announced that the Palestine National Council would meet in Jordan on 22 November.

CEMA MEDICAL GROUP VISITS HAVANA HOSPITAL

FL191917 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Delegation chiefs attending the CEMA Section-11 Medical Technology meeting, today visited Havana's Hermanos Ameijeiros Hospital. Section-11 Medical Technology is part of the CEMA permanent commission of machinery construction, and is in charge of coordinating medical equipment production tasks. The visitors also opened an exhibit of Cuban-made medical equipment spare parts. The equipment was produced by the Center for Metallurgical Research and includes beds, wheel chairs, and other items. The spare parts were manufactured by specialists at the Hermanos Ameijeiros Hospital who have also worked on some pieces of equipment.

COSTA RICA SEEN AS PAWN IN U.S. REGIONAL POLICY

PA181313 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Costa Rica, a Central American country that became famous years ago as one of the most peaceful in the area because it did not have a regular army, has now become, through U.S. policy, a nation undergoing constant rearmament. Plans prepared by the Pentagon to militarize Costa Rica have been implemented and have turned Costa Rica into a pawn of Washington's area policy completing the warmongering U.S. scheme in Central America.

Since the Sandinist people's victory in Nicaragua, Washington has been organizing former Somozist guardsmen and other mercenaries to stage attacks against that country. In those years, the principal base of operations for the counterrevolutionaries' criminal actions was Honduras, then Costa Rica. That was the end of the Costa Rican people's peaceful existence. Later, under the presidency of Luis Alberto Monge, Costa Rica declared its neutrality in the regional conflicts. However, the United States has done everything to keep the Costa Rican authorities form implementing this proclaimed neutrality. Washington is not interested in seeing Costa Rica remain without a regular army because this would leave a gap in President Ronald Reagan's warmongering policy against the Sandinist revolution.

The principal forces used against Nicaragua are the counterrevolutionary groups trained and financed by the CIA. The actions carried out by the counterrevolutionary groups based in Costa Rica have been less effective than those of the mercenaries based in Honduras, where they have an enormous local support infrastructure. For this reason, Washington is implementing various programs to step up Costa Rica's military potential: The delivery of modern weapons to the local police, the construction of an airport, the characteristics of which suggest war-oriented aims, and the formation of a special corps presumably to fight terrorism.

Last week General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command, based in the Panama Canal area, visited Costa Rica to review the current state of these plans. He met with high-ranking police officials and toured the Civil and Rural Guards facilities. The next day President Monge confirmed that he and the ranking Pentagon official discussed the creation of a so-called antiterrorist corps, which will require special equipment, a computer system, and the corresponding training which will be provided by U.S. experts. Earlier this year over 200 graduates of the School of the Americas arrived in Costa Rica and joined a so-called Condor Battalion. These 200 specialists were added to the 7,000 members of the Civil Guard and to the 3,000 members of the Rural Guard. One must also count the 10,000 civilian members of the organization for national emergencies who, according to the official reports, have been trained to handle weapons at any given moment. These developments confirm that the U.S. plans to militarize Costa Rica and increasingly involve it in the plans of aggression against Nicaragua which have been set in motion.

COMMENTARY HIGHLIGHTS CONTINUING AID TO ANGOLA

PA160222 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 11 November 1975, 9 years ago, the People's Republic of Angola proclaimed its independence and began its existence as a free and sovereign African state after ending centuries of colonialist exploitation.

However, that date of national rejoicing was marked by a bloodbath in Angola when the imperialists, South Africans, and the Angolan counterrevolutionaries plotted together to prevent that which today reaches its ninth birthday. In that time of sacrifices, victories, and duties fulfilled, the Cuban people have inscribed beautiful pages of internationalist solidarity. During the time of armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism, the Angolans had the fraternal support of Cuba. The links that united us with the fighters of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, led by Agostinho Neto, were further strengthened when the newborn nation requested direct, immediate aid from Cuba to halt and repel the South African racists, the pro-imperialist puppet gangs, and the regular troops from Zaire that were attacking Angolan territory.

The time that passed after 11 November 1975, the date on which Angola officially declared its independence, until the attackers were totally expelled served to show how deeply the principle of proletarian internationalism is rooted within the Cuban people. Cuban blood was spilled alongside that of the Angolans to defend the freedom to which all the world's peoples are entitled. Today, when the People's Republic of Angola is building a society in which all citizens have equal rights and duties, Cuba is also present with its doctors, nurses, stomatologists, teachers, builders, and other experts, in addition to its internationalist troops.

Although Cuba is an underdeveloped nation, and although it faces a constant threat from U.S. imperialism just 90 miles away, our country did not hesitate to provide the assistance that Angola needed to establish the bases of its economic development. The houses, hospitals, schools, roads, and other public works that had been destroyed by the treacherous aggression reemerged with the aid to Cuban skilled workers and construction experts. At the same time, nurses and health specialists helped to cure the wounded of the war of liberation and extended to the people the medical attention that had been denied them for centuries by the colonialist oppressor.

In the area of education, where the colonialists had left their most visible mark, Cuban aid was and continues to be notable. First, the Che Guevara internationalist teacher's detachment was established with professors who teach middle-level students in Angola. Later, the Frank Pais internationalist contingent of elementary school teachers was created. Its members serve for 2-year periods. In addition, the fishing and sugar industries and other sectors receive supportive contributions from the fatherland of Jose Marti and Fidel Castro.

This wideranging fraternal aid has been enhanced in the course of these 9 years with the signing of numerous agreements for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. To the world, the ties between Cuba and Angola are an example worthy of being copied. As top Cuban leader Fidel Castro said in 1977, during his visit to the People's Republic of Angola, these two countries are linked not just by ideology, but also by the blood that has been shed and by their struggle against imperialism.

TANZANIA'S NYERERE CITED ON WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

FL192122 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, who is also president of the OAU, has again rejected linking the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola with Namibian independence. In a press interview in Dar es Salaam, Nyerere said that he was less optimistic about a quick independence for Namibia due to the racist South African regime's insistence on tying the two matters together. It would be suicide said Nyerere to send back Cuban internationalist troops, which were called to Angola by the legitimate government of the country, when South African forces have tried to occupy all of Angola's territory. South Africa is defying UN resolutions on Namibia's independence, and offers as a pretext the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, said Nyerere.

GRENADA

STATE RADIO BEGINS USING NEW TRANSMITTER

FL191418 Bridgetown CANA in English 1647 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 18, CANA -- State-owner Radio Grenada was today starting its programming on a new 20-kilowatt transmitter provided by the United States to replace one damaged in the U.S.-led invasion a year ago. The transmitter was built through a 850,000 dollar (one E.C. dollar: 37 cents U.S.) grant to the interim government from the United States Agency for International Development (US AID). The setting up of the facility was completed earlier this month by the American company Continential Electronics through a contract arrangement to build and install the transmitter.

Since the invasion, the radio station has been using a transmitter set up by U.S. military at Point Salines in the south of the island. Under the ousted left-wing People's Revolutionary Government the radio station, the only one operating here, used transmitters provided by Cuba, which then had close ties with the administration.

An official of the station said it was hoped that the transmitter would boost programming to reach not only throughout the island but several Eastern Caribbean countries. Broadcast hours have been increased from nine to 16 hours daily.

PREUDHOMME CLAIMS GULP STRONGER THAN EVER

FL191516 Bridgetown CANA in English 1834 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 18, CANA -- The right-wing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), one of the leading parties contesting next month's general elections, says it is stronger than ever and anticipates a sweeping victory, according to former Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Preudhomme. He told about 150 persons attending a GULP public meeting last night the party was confident of a repeat of the 1976 election victory when it won nine of 15 seats at stake.

The GULP, which formed the last elected government until it was toppled in a 1979 left-wing coup, is campaigning on a platform of reconciliation for next month's general elections. Preudhomme, who is not contesting the elections but has been the main speaker at some meetings, said the party had no bitterness against anyone and there would not be any victimisation if it won the December 3 elections. We all come to you in the name of the Grenada United Labour Party in a spirit of reconciliation, love, and friendship for all, he said. The Labour Party is stronger today because all its prodigal sons and daughters are coming home, Preudhomme added. The GULP, led by former Prime Minister Eric Gairy, was widely accused of human rights violations and corruption by opposition parties prior to 1979, when it was ousted by a left-wing coup.

Forty-eight candidates representing the GULP; the centrist New National Party (NNP), a coalition of three parties; the left-wing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM); and the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP), along with four independents, will contest the election. Preudhomme said a GULP government would be committed to its manifesto pledge of having a strong American presence on the island including a permanent U.S. military base.

He said party leader Gairy had been asking for a U.S. presence since 1964 and that if the party won the election it would ask the Americans to remain on the island. The GULP also wanted to strengthen friendship with Britain and other traditional friends, he said. We would follow the Westminister-type policy of government. We are going to follow the Western-type democracy. We are not going on the eastern side at all. Let it stay where it is, he added.

The elections will return Grenada to constitutional government after a failed Marxist experiment of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) that lasted four-and-a-half years.

NNP MANIFESTO PROMISES 'CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM'

FL200042 Bridgetown CANA in English 0000 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 19, CANA -- Grenada's centrist New National Party (NNP) today pledged that should it win next month's general election it would hold steadfastly to a parliamentary-democratic life style and limit the prime minister to a maximum two consecutive terms in office. In its manifesto for the December 3 poll, the NNP, a coalition of three parties, added: An NNP government would ensure that constitutional reform is undertaken to prevent the arbitrary use of power and to ensure that communist or fascist dictatorships do not hold Grenadians to ransom.

The 39-page document, said the party, led by veteran politician Herbert Blaize, Grenada's first chief minister, would make its recommendations to a constitution commission to be set up under an NNP regime. Additionally, it said, this commission, to be set up to revise the constitution, would invite memoranda and suggestions from citizens and organisations on the reform of the independence constitution. The NNP also promised to provide the necessary stimulus to encourage the development of the banana, cocoa, and nutmeg sectors, and set up a nutmeg oil distillation plant as a matter of high priority. The NNP, the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy, the left-wing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), and the Christian Democratic Labour Party (GULP) have named 48 candidates, and there are four independents to contest the 15 parliamentary seats at stake.

The document said the NNP would strive in forums like the United Nations, the Organisation of American States, and the Commonwealth Heads of Government Summit to promote world peace and better understanding among nations. We will call for an end to the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons, an end to the exploitation of space for belligerent purposes, and an end to the use of force for the settlement of international disputes, it said.

The manifesto stated that an NNP government would support North-South dialogue and greater South-South consultation in the interest of promoting a better distribution of the gains from trade, and better international understanding. We will strive to strengthen our trade relations with North America, the EEC (European Economic Community), and South and Central America, especially Venezuela, Brazil, and Mexico, it said. The manifesto said the NNP was opposed to all forms of totalitarianism and apartheid.

On relations with the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Caribbean Community (Caricom) in which Grenada has membership, the document said the party would be committed to the cause of Caribbean integration and cooperation with Caribbean countries. Given the experience of the last government, the NNP proposes to seek rapprochement with our neighbours and to develop friendly relations with all our Caribbean partners, it added. The manifesto, unlike others presented by rival parties, includes a passport-size photograph of the full slate of NNP candidates.

The four parties will be contesting Grenada's first democratic elections since the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) seized power from Gairy's GULP in a coup five years ago. The NJM was toppled by a left-wing military junta in a bloody coup a year ago. This in turn triggered a U.S.-led invasion to restore order.

CANDIDATE WANTS INDEPENDENCE FOR ISLANDS

FL191844 Bridgetown CANA in English 1510 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 18, CANA -- One of the four independent candidates for Grenada's December 3 general elections wants self-rule for two small islands administered by the government here -- Carricou and Petit Martinique, Dance company director Winston Fleary, who is contesting the Carricou-Petit Martinique seat, said the two Grenadine islands should be allowed to chart their own destiny in terms of economic development. He said the intention is not to break away totally from Grenada but to allow the two picturesque holiday islands to have the right to set up their own factories and to attract investors without first having to seek permission from the central government. Fleary said there had been a lot of favourable response to the autonomy issue, particularly from youths. He said the island's youths know exactly what they want, where they want to be, and how to obtain it. He added: "We have been frustrated for the past 25 years under (former chief minister) H.A. Blaize, and now we say we want our autonomy to have the kind of economic development that would bring revenue into the constituency.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CUBAN ARMS REPORTEDLY UNLOADED FOR DAC USE

FL191302 Bridgetown CANA in English 2031 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 17, CANA -- Prime Minister George Chambers was today travelling to Tobago to spearhead weekend electioneering by his ruling People's National Movement (PNM), as the heated campaign for the November 26 House of Assembly elections in the Trinidad sister isle moved towards its climax in controversy. Chambers, the PNM's political leader, will head the list of top party and government speakers at a youth rally tomorrow in the eastern Tobago village of Charlotteville, regarded as a PNM bastion on the opposition-controlled island.

Police have stepped up security on the island following charges this week by the two main parties, the PNM and the Tobago-based Democratic Action Congress (DAC), that rival supporters were attempting to disrupt their campaign proceedings. Press reports today said acting Police Commissioner Clive Sealy had requested all special reserve police attached to the Tobago division to report for full time duty during the election period starting at noon November 25 and ending at the same time November 27.

Both the PNM and the DAC, along with the National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), the third party in the contest, were scheduled today to hold meetings across the island. The DAC, led by ex-PNM stalwart A.N. Robinson, won the last Tobago elections in 1980. The Tobago House of Assembly is a sort of local government body responsible for the day to day administration of the island.

Meanwhile, Director of Public Prosecutions Clebert Brooks has promised to take action on a Tobago newspaper report alleging that a Cuban vessel had offloaded arms on the island purportedly for use by the DAC. Robinson, the DAC leader, flew back to Scarborough from here earlier today after meeting with Brooks on the issue for several hours yesterday.

According to Robinson, Brooks views the matter [words indistinct]. Robinson has attributed the article to a conspiracy between the PNM and Murray, his one-time political colleague. Murray denied he has any affiliation to the ruling party. Donaldson [not further identified] said the talk of a conspiracy was a matter for the party, but that Robinson was free to have his own view on the matter.

There is a history of strained relations between the PNM and the DAC over the administration of Tobago. The assembly is accountable to the central government, controlled by the PNM. The DAC wants more autonomy for the island.

POLL INDICATES LANDSLIDE DAC ELECTION WIN

FL191834 Bridgetown CANA in English 1957 GMT 18 Nov 84

[By Reudon Eversely]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 18, CANA -- With one week of campaigning left before polling in the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) elections, a poll published here today pointed to a landslide win for the opposition Democratic Action Congress (DAC) over the ruling People's National Movement (PNM). The poll, done for the [passage indistinct].

Campaigning on behalf of the 36 candidates has been fiery, with the PNM and the DAC accusing rival supporters of attempting to disrupt their campaign proceedings. Amid the charges, police have stepped up security at public meetings.

Prime Minister George Chambers, the political leader of the PNM, was heading a high-level team of platform speakers at a youth rally scheduled for later today in the northern Tobago village of Charlotteville, regarded as a PNM bastion on the opposition-controlled island. The PNM has several other public meetings planned for tonight. The other two parties were also out in the field today trying to whip up support. The DAC was having an all-day sports and music Festival. Three DAC meetings are down for tonight.

Political observers here see the Tobago poll as a popularity test for the country's two main political groups, halfway through the sixth consecutive five-year term of the PNM as the national government. The DAC, led by A.N.R. Robinson, is part of a new three-party opposition alliance. A DAC win would be the second major boost for the combined opposition forces, grouped together as the National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR), within a year. The Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) and the United Labour Front (ULF), the two Trinidad-based parties in the alliance, together picked up more seats than the PNM in local government elections in Trinidad a year ago.

Press reports today from Scarborough, the Tobago capital, said both the PNM and DAC were publicly expressing confidence of winning. "...Don't be surprised if we take all 12 seats. We have fielded a test team and we are going for a backlash of the opposition," said DAC campaign manager Benedict Armstrong.

In the 1980 elections, the DAC polled 8,326 votes to win eight seats, against 7,218 for the PNM, which won four seats -- a difference of only 1,108 votes. Seats were allocated under the system of proportional representation.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ARMED FORCES DENOUNCE DESTABILIZATION PLAN

FL191618 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] The Dominican Armed Forces yesterday announced a plan by radical groups to destabilize the Dominican Republic's constitutional order. Lieutenant General Manuel Antonio Cuervo Gomez, the secretary of the Dominican Armed Forces, said it's no secret to anyone that they are instigating to disavow the country's political and economic order. The secretary made his statements flanked by heads of the four branches of the military in an interview televised nationally by four television stations including that owned by the government. Without going into details, Mr Cuervo warned radical sectors that we are following their steps. The warning by the high military command followed a week of student clashes with police in 10 Dominican cities the left 2 seriously injured and resulted in the arrest of more than 300. The students have been protesting increases in the cost of living and have demanded a doubling of the state university budget.

STUDENTS PROTEST INCREASE IN MILK PRICES

PA171500 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2303 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, 16 Nov (EFE) -- The disturbances caused by students protesting today's increase in the price of milk in the Dominican Republic led the police to fire tear gas canisters and warning shots. The youths broke shop windows, stoned vehicles, scattered garbage on the streets, and threw rocks at the policemen. The most serious incidents took place in the Fabio A. Mota Secondary School in the populous La Mina neighborhood in Santo Domingo. The demonstration by students and teachers of the school to protest the $.20 increase in the price of a liter of milk was dispersed by tear gas and warning shots fired by the riot police. The official increase in the price of milk is from $.55 to $.75, which represents a 36 percent increase. The increase in the cost of specific products was recommended to the Salvador Jorge Blanco government by the IMF to face the economic crisis. The teachers argued that the disturbances were not staged by students, but by troublemakers who sought refuge in the school when they were pursued by the police.

The confusion continued into the afternoon in other secondary schools such as the Ramon Emilio Jimenez school. The authorities did not report any casualties, but approximately a dozen students were taken to nearby hospitals for symptoms of shock and asphyxia due to inhalation of tear gas.

SURINAME

GRAANOOGST REINSTATED AS ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

PM151027 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 12 Nov 84 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Graanoogst Reinstated"]

[Excerpt] Paramaribo-The Hague, 12 Nov -- Surinamese Army Chief of Staff Captain Ivan Graanoogst was reinstated last week. He was suspended 2 months ago on suspicion of corruption in the granting of import licenses. According to an official statement, the Surinamese legal authorities have been unable to prove that Graanoogst broke the law. The general public was asked in advertisements to come forward with possible proof of Graanoogst's corruption. According to reports there was no response to those advertisements.